

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 097

19 May 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting Communique Cited

A 1

UNITED STATES

Rostow Addresses Senate Committee on Arms Control
XINHUA: U.S. Recession Shows No Signs of Easing

B 1
B 1

SOVIET UNION

Brezhnev Scores U.S. Arms Limitation Position

C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC, DPRK Protest South Korean 'Provocations'
DPRK National Assembly Group Continues Visit
Return to Beijing
Meeting With Hu Yaobang
Korean People's Army Delegation Pays Visit
Meeting With Geng Biao
Yang Dezhi Hosts Banquet
Ji Pengfei Receives DPRK Youth League Group
CPPCC Delegation Arrives in Kyoto for Visit

D 1
D 1
D 1
D 1
D 2
D 2
D 3
D 3
D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ya Ming on SRV Dry Season Offensive in Kampuchea

E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr Pays Visit
Huang Hua Hosts Banquet
Huang, Pahr Hold Talks
Chen Muhua Leads Economic Delegation to FRG
Departure for Visit
Arrival in Bonn
CCP Greets Third Greek CP (Interior) Congress
[RENMIN RIBAO 16 May]

G 1
G 1
G 1
G 2
G 2
G 2
G 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Beijing RIBAO Urges Protecting State Assets [12 May]
Article Discusses Changes in Reporting Format
[RENMIN RIBAO 16 May]
RENMIN RIBAO Article Discusses Emperor Guangxu [17 May]
Ming Emperor on Punishing Corrupt Officials
[Beijing WANBAO 1 May]

K 1
K 2
K 4
K 5

Discussion on Economic Restructuring Proposed	K 6
Xue Muqiao Lauds Book on Responsibility System	K 7
WENYI BAO on Portraying Life on Industrial Front [No 4, 7 Apr]	K 7
CHINA DAILY Discusses Marital Problems [16 May]	K 9
Article Urges Formulation of Energy Law [RENMIN RIBAO 11 May]	K 11
Ministries, Provinces To Boost Coal Production	K 13
Agricultural Testing Center Begins Operation	K 14
Conference on Feed-Processing Industry Held	K 14
PLA Navy Holds First Scientific Symposium	K 15
Minority Workers Discuss Draft Constitution	K 16
Ulanhu, Other Leaders Attend Beijing Nadam Fair	K 16
Symposium on Laser Science Held in Anhui	K 16
Laser Application Discussed	K 17

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Xiang Nan Addresses Fujian TV Drama Forum	O 1
Fujian Sums Up Experience in Rural Education [FUJIAN RIBAO 6 May]	O 2
North China Sea Fleet Studies Mao Zedong Works	O 2
DAZHONG RIBAO on Correct Road to Getting Rich [8 May]	O 2
Briefs: Shandong Rainfall	O 3

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Continues Flood Recovery Efforts	P 1
Disaster Areas Funded	P 1
Recovery in Zhaoqing	P 1
XINHUA Report	P 1
Flood Relief Work in Guilin Prefecture, Guangxi	P 2
Guangxi's Qiao Xiaoguang Attends Grain Conference	P 2
Hubei People's Congress Discusses Constitution	P 3
Hunan Meeting on Mao's Literature and Art Views	P 4
Hunan Holds Meeting on Energy Conservation	P 4

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou People's Congress Meeting Opens	Q 1
Resolution on Constitution	Q 1
Sichuan People's Congress Meeting Concludes	Q 2
Xizang Minority Cadres Raise Proficiency Level	Q 2
Xizang Repays Former Nobility for Property	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Beijing PLA Commissar on Promoting Young Cadres	R 1
Nei Monggol Deals Blows at Gold Smugglers	R 2
Shanxi Provincial Leaders Inspect Key Units	R 3
[SHANXI RIBAO 6 May]	
Chen Weida at Opening of Water Supply Project	R 4

NORTHEAST REGION**Jijlin Circular Urges Promoting Foreign Trade****S 1****TAIWAN**

Protest Issued on Content of Reagan Letters
Need for People To Unite for Country Stressed
Sun Yun-suan Speech [CHINA POST 14 May]
Tsiang Yien-si Speech
France Reportedly To Promote Taiwan Relations

V 1
V 1
V 1
V 2
V 2

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING COMMUNIQUE CITED

OW181658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Luxembourg, May 18 (XINHUA) -- NATO's two-day spring meeting of foreign ministers ended here today, with a final communique focusing on East-West relations and policies concerning the Soviet Union.

The communique said NATO's allies are determined to maintain adequate military strength and political solidarity in order to assure a balance of forces and to deter aggression and other forms of pressure. They will establish a "more constructive East-West relationship aimed at genuine detente through dialogue, negotiation and mutually advantageous exchanges." But the communique also noted that the continued build-up of Soviet forces, the Soviet Union's aggression against Afghanistan and its destabilizing activities elsewhere in the world contradict Soviet claims to peaceful intentions and are harmful to East-West relations. The allies again emphasized their support for a political solution to the Afghanistan issue based on a withdrawal of Soviet troops and respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-alignment of Afghanistan.

The communique noted that Soviet policies confirm that the allies must maintain a strong and credible defense in view of Soviet policies. This will require a wide range of conventional and nuclear forces against any potential aggressor.

NATO members welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal to begin talks about arms reductions with the Soviet Union by the end of June and submitted a series of proposals for negotiations on nuclear arms.

On questions concerning the Third World, the communique said the allies are "ready to help other sovereign nations resist threats to their security and independence" and will work together with others to strengthen and maintain the sovereignty and independence of countries in the Third World. They (the allies) respect genuine non-alignment and support economic and social development in the Third World," the communique said.

The allies condemned Argentina for seizing the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands by force and urged for a satisfactory negotiated settlement" of the British-Argentine dispute.

Sources said the conference also talked about Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig briefed them on Vice President George Bush's recent visit to Beijing. Some of the European ministers suggested that the United States should improve its relations with China.

The ministers decided to hold an informal meeting this fall in Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Government. The next regular council meeting in ministerial session will be held in Brussels in December.

ROSTOW ADDRESSES SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMS CONTROL

OW141910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 13 (XINHUA) -- "The first goal" of the U.S. arms control effort is to remove "the destabilizing Soviet advantage in ground-based ballistic missiles," Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, declared today at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee has had a series of public hearings about nuclear disarmament, with more than 40 relevant draft resolutions being considered.

Rostow said President Reagan's May 9 proposals on reducing nuclear arms were "practical and realistic." "The broad principles outlined by the President at Eureka College provide a sound and promising basis for the negotiations ahead," he said.

The New York TIMES said in a news analysis Monday that "from all indications, Moscow is not about to neutralize its own strength in land-based missiles and begin competing from a position of weakness in other forces." Therefore, "it is generally agreed that it is going to be very hard to translate the proposals into an agreement," it said.

Former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie wrote in the Washington POST yesterday that the U.S. proposals meant "a deal that cuts mainly into their (Soviet) forces." "I don't think the Soviets will unilaterally disarm," he said. He expressed the doubt that these proposals "may be a secret agenda for sidetracking disarmament."

Former Secretaries of State Cyrus Vance and Henry Kissinger, while praising the President's initiative generally, advocated ratifying a modified SALT 2 treaty as a transitive disarmament measure since they believed an early agreement on nuclear arms reduction as proposed by the President seemed unlikely.

Rostow stressed that the Soviets have a lead in ICBMs, especially in large ICBMs, and that such a "nuclear imbalance" is "being translated into political threats of great power." "Until this Soviet bulge in nuclear power is eliminated, either by arm control or by American modernization efforts, it will not be possible to restore political stability," he said.

He acknowledged that the U.S. proposals are intended to "significantly reduce the Soviet lead in ICBMs." If the Soviet intermediate range ballistic missiles could be dismantled, "such a result would genuinely reduce the risk of war," he said.

Like Secretary of State Haig, Rostow also refused to consider the nuclear freeze proposal and the proposal to revive the SALT 2 because, he noted, the former proposal would "freeze a situation of considerable instability," while "ratification (of SALT 2) would legitimize critical Soviet advantages, particularly the buildup in hard-target ICBM capabilities allowed by SALT 2."

XINHUA: U.S. RECESSION SHOWS NO SIGNS OF EASING

OW171248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 17 May 82

["U.S. Economy Still Deep in Recession" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, May 17 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang) -- As the recession in the United States, which began in August last year, is in its 10th month, more and more Americans are becoming concerned and pessimistic about the prospects of the U.S. economy.

Despite earlier hopes of the Reagan administration for a turn for the better this year, the current recession has reached the average duration of post-war crises and showed no sign of ebbing. There have appeared a huge budget deficit, high interest rate, rising unemployment and increasing bankruptcies. President Reagan admitted on May 10 that the difficulties resembled a depression in many ways. Other White House officials conceded that a pickup could not be expected before late summer or autumn.

At present there are many factors preventing a fast recovery. First, it is hard to bring down the staggering budget deficit, the number one economic headache Reagan promised to cure when he came into office last year. Developments in the past year and more show that Reagan's promise is far from fulfilled. The deficit for fiscal 1983 beginning next October is projected to climb to 182 billion dollars, more than double what Reagan had planned in February. Although Congress has rejected the President's budget after three months of debate, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans could produce an alternative for bringing the deficit below the 100 billion mark.

Second, the interest rate remains high. Since the beginning of last year, it has been on the rise, reaching at one time 21.5 percent, the highest since the Great Depression. Despite fluctuations, it stands at the current 16.5 percent.

Third, under the impact of the recession and high interest rate, a growing number of business failures has taken place, totalling 8,129 in the first four months of this year, or a 56 percent rise from the corresponding period of last year. For the first time, unemployment went beyond the 10 million mark, the worst situation in the post-war years.

The country's major industries fare poorly. Production in the auto industry sank to a 30-year low. Construction registered a 77 percent drop in earnings, steel, 75.5 percent and the aircraft industry, 30.5 percent. All this has weakened the capability of and enthusiasm in expanding capital investment. A 3 to 6 percent decrease in capital investment has been predicted for this year.

Fourth, domestic and overseas markets are flaccid. Since the beginning of last year, retail sales in the U.S. has been sluggish and real consumer spending declining. A change for the better will be slow in coming. With a strong dollar propped up by high interest rate, export trade is hard hit. Trade deficit reached 39.7 billion dollars last year and came close to 9 billion in the first quarter of this year. Any attempt on the part of the U.S. to increase exports to help mitigate the recession is hampered by its monetary and trade contradictions with the Western allies whose economies fare no better.

Hamstrung by all these difficulties, the Reagan administration has little room for maneuvering in dealing with economic problems. In these circumstances, squabbling within the administration, between the administration and Congress, and between the administration and the public at large has increased. Economists are generally far from optimistic about a recovery within this year. In their view, even a pickup, should there be any, would be sluggish.

BREZHNEV SCORES U.S. ARMS LIMITATION POSITION

OW181852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 18 (XINHUA) — Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev today described the U.S. demand for Soviet freeze and elimination of missiles deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union as "truly an absurd claim." He made this statement at the 19th Congress of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League, which opened today.

Brezhnev asserted that the Soviet Union "unilaterally discontinued recently a further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and decided to reduce a certain number of them." Referring to the medium-range missiles deployed in places east of the Urals, he noted that no medium-range missiles "will be additionally deployed in places from which both the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries of Western Europe could be within their reach."

He stated that the U.S. Government had pressed for assurance that the USSR would freeze, and eliminate altogether, such missiles deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union. "This is truly an absurd claim."

"It is possible to handle questions of missiles -- their limitation and reduction," he said, adding, "but only through negotiations with those in whose hands are the nuclear means which are opposed by our missiles." But, "this is a separate question," he noted.

He said that the Soviet Union has always proposed that the USSR and USA begin negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms as soon as possible, and reach an agreement. However, he declared, the negotiations could not be linked with other global issues.

He said U.S. President Reagan's offer to resume negotiations was a "step in the right direction." However, he added that the position of the U.S. President "is oriented not to searching for an agreement, but to providing conditions for the continuation of Washington's attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union."

Observers here believe Brezhnev's speech today indicates that a new round of Soviet -U.S. talks on limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe to begin in Geneva on May 20 and their talks on limitation of strategic arms beginning next month would be arduous and it is difficult to reach any agreement.

PRC, DPRK PROTEST SOUTH KOREAN 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW190908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The Korean-Chinese side lodged a strong protest yesterday against South Korean troops' armed provocations in the Demilitarized Zone, according to KCNA. The protest was made public by Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, at the 465th meeting of secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom.

Kim Yon-ki said that on May 17 four South Korean soldiers intruded more than 100 metres into the northern part of the Demilitarized Zone along the rails near the military demarcation line marker No 0565 south of Pyonggang in the central sector of the front. For more than an hour, South Korean troops at four sentry posts fired more than 12,000 rounds of bullets and shells across the military demarcation line. Charging that such armed provocations violated the military armistice agreement, Kim Yon-ki demanded that the South Korean side adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

DPRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP CONTINUES VISIT

Return to Beijing

OW181525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mae Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the assembly, returned here from Shanghai by special plane today after visiting Xian, Guilin and Shanghai. Upon leaving Shanghai, the delegation was seen off at the airport by Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress. While in Shanghai, the delegation visited the memorial hall of the site of the first national congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the Shanghai industrial exhibition, a university and a factory.

Meeting With Hu Yaobang

OW190928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met at Zhongnanhai here this morning with the friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Mae. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the assembly.

At the meeting, Hu Yaobang recalled with pleasure a recent meeting between the Chinese and Korean leaders. He said that facts in past decades demonstrated that the relations between the two countries are extremely close and the two peoples stand together through thick and thin.

In the past revolutionary struggles, he said, the Korean people shed their blood on China's soil, while the Chinese people also shed their blood on Korea's soil. Later, the two countries supported each other in defeating imperialist aggression and subversion. "The relations between us are one of mutual trust, mutual reliance and mutual support," he said. He observed: "We will meet difficulties on the road toward the future, as there are people in the world who attempt to obstruct the principles of independence of our two countries, and our efforts for the reunification of our own countries. Therefore, we should continue to stand together."

Hu Yaobang wished the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and President Kim Il-song greater achievements in socialist revolution and construction. He expressed the conviction that the friendship and unity between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea would develop from generation to generation and such friendship and unity would play a greater role in the world people's progressive cause.

Outlining her impressions of China, Mrs. Ho Chong-suk said that the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party have overcome a host of difficulties in the socialist revolution and construction. They will certainly realize the goal of building China into a great, powerful socialist state. She said that the Korean and Chinese people have common interests. "During the visit we have witnessed that the friendship between our two countries is very cordial and sincere. The Korean people highly treasure such friendship and are determined to continue their efforts to promote the friendship," she said.

Present at the meeting were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Beijing.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW181615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, state councillor and minister of national defense, met here this afternoon with a goodwill delegation of the Korean People's Army led by Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea.

Geng Biao and Pak Chung-kuk praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the armies and peoples of China and Korea cemented in war and during the period of socialist construction. Geng Biao briefed the visitors on China's political and economic situation.

Present were Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim; and Senior Col. Kim Byong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation arrived here this morning for a three-week visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense.

Yang Deshi Hosts Banquet

OW181640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Yang Deshi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening for a goodwill delegation of the Korean People's Army led by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea. In a speech at the banquet, Yang Deshi said: "The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland, President Kim Il-song's principles and policies for that purpose and his correct proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. "The United States must withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea unconditionally. We are convinced that any attempt to create 'two Koreas' will surely go bankrupt and an independent and unified new Korea will certainly stand up in the east of Asia," Yang Deshi said.

Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk said that the most pressing task of the Korean nation is to realize the reunification of their fatherland. "With the support of the Chinese people and peoples all over the world, the Korean people will surely fulfill the historical task of reunifying their fatherland," he said. "The Korean people and the Korean People's Army," he said, "regard as their own the achievements won by the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army in socialist construction and in strengthening national defense, and sincerely wish you fresh achievements in realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland for its reunification."

Present at the banquet were Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese P.L.A.; Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A.; and Li Zengxuan, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units and political commissar of the Beijing Garrison. Present also were Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here, and Senior Col. Kim Byong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the embassy.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES DPRK YOUTH LEAGUE GROUP

OW142004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with the delegation from the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea led by Pak Chong-son, vice-chairman of its Central Committee. In the course of a cordial conversation, Ji Pengfei said the delegation's China visit would help increase mutual understanding and friendship between the youth of the two countries. He also briefed the guests on China's domestic situation. Present on the occasion were Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China.

CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KYOTO FOR VISIT

OW161523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Kyoto, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference arrived in Kyoto, an ancient capital of Japan, following a visit to Tokyo. Arriving in Kyoto, the delegation paid homage to a monument in Mount Arashi, a scenic spot in Kyoto, engraved with a poem written by late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. The governor of Kyoto gave a banquet in honor of the Chinese delegation this evening.

YA MING ON SRV DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA

BK171428 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 15 May 82

[Commentary by station correspondent Ya Ming: "The Vietnamese Forces' Dry Season Offensive Has Failed Again"]

[Text] In Kampuchea, the dry season has passed and the rainy season is arriving. Another dry season offensive by the Vietnamese aggressor forces has failed. Not only have the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas wiped out a large number of the enemy forces, but they have also strengthened their own forces. Compared with the previous dry season, in this dry season the combat strength of the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea has diminished greatly. This is a significant element in the military situation in this dry season. Since the Vietnamese army has sent the bulk of its forces to the western battlefield in an attempt to seize control of this area, its forces in other regions have been weakened. In the northeastern region -- Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces -- and the eastern and southwestern regions, the biggest dry season operations launched by the Vietnamese forces were only at company strength. In the central part of Kampuchea, that is, in Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, western Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom Provinces, the Vietnamese forces' operations have decreased considerably.

In the past dry season, the Vietnamese forces launched the offensive against the western battlefield because the western battlefield is close to Thailand. If they had succeeded, it would have been easy for them to fool world opinion into believing that the Vietnamese forces had won control of all of Kampuchea.

Beginning in January, Vietnam sent more than 10,000 troops in several columns to carry out a large-scale operation in Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun. According to Western sources, this was Vietnam's biggest offensive since 1979.

In the face of the offensive by the Vietnamese forces, the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea avoided frontal clashes with the enemy. They split themselves into small groups, conducting guerrilla warfare, attacking the enemy forces from the flanks and ambushing them. The national army and guerrillas attacked where the Vietnamese forces were the weakest, causing acute problems for the Vietnamese supply lines and troop movements. In the end, the plan to launch a decisive offensive against Democratic Kampuchea in the Phnum Malai region -- of which the Vietnamese forces had boasted so much -- met with bitter failure.

The communique of the Supreme Command of the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea said: The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have become increasingly strong in the dry season battle. In total, they liberated or destroyed 146 small and large enemy positions. They cut the strategic Routes Nos 1, 5 and 6 on many occasions and severed the rail links between Phnom Penh and Battambang and Phnom Penh and Kompong Som many times. They recaptured all the villages and communes raided and seized by the Vietnamese forces in the beginning of the dry season, and captured and liberated 17 new communes and 317 new villages.

The morale of the aggressor Vietnamese troops is low. They are afraid to fight. More Vietnamese and puppet Phnom Penh soldiers have deserted, including the more than 470 who have defected to the side of the national army and guerrillas.

This shows that the aggressor Vietnamese forces have lost mastery on the Kampuchean battlefield. They are deeply and inextricably bogged down. The general trend that the Kampuchean people will surely triumph and the Vietnamese aggressors will surely be defeated has become more glaring to public opinion.

It is normal, just as noted in the report of the Supreme Command of the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, that the war will still encounter many more difficulties and twists and turns. However, provided the Kampuchean people remain united as one in the persistent and protracted struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, they will certainly achieve final victory.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR PAYS VISIT

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW171652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet in honor of Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister; his wife, Frau Edith Pahr; and their party at the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Speaking at the banquet, Huang Hua said the world today is full of troubles and the international situation is tense and turbulent. "Both China and Austria are very much concerned about the safeguarding of world peace and maintenance of every country's independence, sovereignty and security," he said. He said: "Each side may have different views on some issues, but this will not hinder the development of our bilateral relations of mutual benefit and cooperation. We will increase our cooperation to safeguard world peace."

Reviewing the development of relations between China and Austria since the establishment of diplomatic relations 11 years ago, Huang Hua said: "There have been increasing exchanges between our two countries and we are exploring new ways of cooperation in the economic field. We believe that the friendly relations between China and Austria will grow through our joint efforts."

Foreign Minister Pahr said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Austria and China, their relations have developed and cooperation in every field has been strengthened. Many people in the economic field are accompanying me on my China visit. This shows that we have a strong desire for the development of economic relations with China." He said: "At present, the world is full of tension and is confronted with various problems. We hold that no matter how different our social systems are, it is of great importance to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our two countries." Pahr said: "Austria maintains that world peace and security can be achieved only through coexistence and cooperation of various countries. This is also the major goal of Austria's neutral policy."

The Austrian guests arrived here by train this afternoon. Huang Hua greeted them at the railway station.

Huang, Pahr Hold Talks

OW181252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese State councillor and foreign minister, and Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister, held talks here today. It was learned that the talks proceeded in a friendly and unconstrained atmosphere.

Huang Hua and Willibald Pahr exchanged views on situations in Asia and Europe and expounded the foreign policies of their own countries. They also discussed some major issues of common concern. Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Austrian Ambassador to China Wolfgang Wolte.

This evening, Mr. and Mrs. Fahr and their party saw a legendary dance drama of the Manchu nationality, "Pearl Lake," presented by the Liaoning provincial song and dance troupe.

CHEN MUHUA LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO FRG

Departure for Visit

OW151649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government economic delegation led by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here for the Federal Republic of Germany tonight. They are to attend a session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between China and West Germany and to pay a friendship visit. During the three-day session of the mixed committee, the two sides will discuss ways and means to further economic and trade relations between the two countries. The delegation was seen off at the airport by State Councillor Gu Mu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Guenther Schoedel.

Arrival in Bonn

OW161621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bonn, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese economic delegation arrived here today. The delegation, headed by State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, will participate in the second session of the economic cooperation committee between China and West Germany. The committee was organized on Oct. 24, 1979.

CCP GREETS THIRD GREEK CP (INTERIOR) CONGRESS

HKL71101 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 82 p 1

[Report: "The CCP Central Committee Warmly Greets the Convention of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Greece [KKE] (Interior)"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- Yesterday the CCP Central Committee sent a message to the Central Committee of the KKE (Interior), warmly greeting the Third Congress of the KKE (Interior). The following is the text of the message:

The Third Congress of the KKE (Interior)

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the convention of the Third Congress of the KKE (Interior), the Central Committee of the CCP extends its warmest greetings to the congress. The KKE (Interior) has been waging unremitting struggles for safeguarding national independence, opposing monopoly capital, defending the interests of the laboring people and striving for democracy and socialism, and has made its own contribution to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism as well as to the cause of safeguarding world peace. The KKE (Interior) has been consistently maintaining independence and making arduous efforts to find the way to socialism suited to the concrete conditions of Greece. The CCP heartily rejoices in your achievements. The CCP treasures its friendship with the KKE (Interior) and believes that the relations between our two parties will surely be further consolidated and developed on the basis of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Wishing your congress complete success and new achievements in the future struggle of your party.

The Central Committee of the CCP; 14 May 1982

BELJING RIBAO URGES PROTECTING STATE ASSETS

HK181233 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Everyone Has the Duty To Protect State Assets"]

[Text] State assets are the material foundations of the socialist economic construction of our country. Protecting state assets and struggling against infringements upon state assets are sacred duties of all citizens.

In this respect, we had fine traditions in the past. The broad masses of cadres and peasants in places where there were plants, mines, railroads, construction sites and warehouses brought the role of being the master of one's country into full play and closely coordinated with the staff and workers of these units. They spontaneously protected state assets and ensured that socialist construction was carried out in a smooth manner. However, during the 10 years of internal disorder, this fine tradition was violated. Over the past few years, the situation has taken a turn for the better through the efforts of various circles. However, due to the fact that the influence of anarchism has not been eliminated, that some leading cadres at the grassroots level one-sidedly stress the interests of their own units at the expense of the state's interests and long-term interests, and that people with ulterior motives are sowing dissension, thefts of state assets still occur in some individual localities and units in the suburban areas of the municipality. Some people who are involved in these activities have selfish ideas, and they hold that "those living on a mountain live off the mountain." Thus, they take at will or steal coal, cement and timber from nearby state plants, mines and railroads. Some cadres use "the needs of the collectives" and "getting rich" as pretexts for stealing state property. They do not hesitate to sacrifice the state's interests and they seek private gains at public expense. Quite a number of lawless people collude with those outside their organizations to form gangs to steal the property of plants, mines and warehouses. Some of them even publicly take state property at will. Things like these not only harm socialist construction, but also corrupt socialist morality and the prevailing habits and violate social order. We must resolutely struggle against them.

We must point out that some individual cadres and peasants do not understand the serious nature of stealing state assets. They have the idea of leaving things to chance and mistakenly hold that "it is a waste not to take state assets" and that "the stolen things will be confiscated if I am arrested, otherwise they will be all mine." People who hold such views are people who have forgotten everything about the interests of the state, the honor of the collective and state law. If we do not resolutely curb these unhealthy practices that undermine socialism but allow them to run rampant, it is inevitable that they will harm the socialist modernization. We must point out that stealing state assets is in nature the same as robbing banks and shops. It is a criminal activity that violates the socialist construction of our country and must be dealt with according to law. If such things should ever involve the personnel of any unit, the party and government organizations of that unit are obliged to assist the departments concerned to investigate and seriously deal with the case. Otherwise, they will be considered to have neglected their duty. As for cadres who connive and harbor, or instigate and support, people to steal state assets, we must hold them politically and legally responsible.

State assets are inviolable. Leading departments at all levels in the suburban areas must strengthen the cadres and peasants education in patriotism, the workers and peasants alliance and the socialist legal system, enhance their understanding of political ideology, strengthen their idea of being the master of one's country and encourage them to protect state assets. We must resolutely struggle against infringements upon state assets, and restore and bring forth the past fine traditions. The state plants, mines and enterprise departments must further perfect the property management system, strengthen management over property and plug loopholes so that the thieves and robbers will not have any opportunities.

Only by working together and seriously handling these cases will we be able to curb the unhealthy trend of seizing state assets and further enhance the social morality and the prevailing habit of spontaneously protecting state assets.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES CHANGES IN REPORTING FORMAT

HK181347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 82 p 4

[Article by Yin Zhi [0692 0037] "Great Benefits Can Accrue From Changing the Format of Reporting on Conferences — Commenting on Some New Practices Used by JIEFANG RIBAO for Reporting on the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Session" — excerpted from XINWEN ZHANXIAN [NEWS FRONT] No 5 [date not given]]

[Text] Recently the Fourth Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC were held simultaneously. JIEFANG RIBAO changed the format of reporting on the meetings to try to effect a breakthrough and produce new results. Its new practices are characterized by the following:

Strengthening the mass character of the reports on meetings. In the past, when such reports were made, the writers paid more attention to the meeting itself than to the masses. This time, proceeding from the problems of interest to the masses, JIEFANG RIBAO expeditiously reported the progress of the meetings, the activities in the meeting places and comments and opinions of the participants and propagated the spirit of the meetings. In accordance with problems which generally interested the masses, the paper actively seized the true news topics and reported them in a timely way. The following newsletters and sidelights were written in accordance with the plans for changing the format of reporting on the meetings: "Representing the Interests of the People and Listening Attentively to the Voice of the Masses — Municipal People's Deputies Firmly Grasp the Work of Sorting Out the Opinions Put Forth by All Quarters and Prepare To Raise Proposals;" "Several Factory Directors Who Are People's Deputies Talk About the Way To Enhance Economic Results;" "Municipal People's Deputies Express Their Views Glowingly and Suggest Ways and Means for Dealing Blows at Economic Criminal Activities More Effectively;" "Some Municipal People's Deputies Strongly Demand That Government Work Be Improved and Work Efficiency Enhanced;" "They Put Their Hearts and Souls Into the Building of Spiritual Civilization -- Views Expressed by Some Members of the Municipal CPPCC;" "How Much Do You Know About Historical Relics in Shanghai? — Members of Municipal CPPCC Demand That Historical Relics Be Actively Protected and Repaired;" "Some Members of the Municipal CPPCC Express Their Views Freely on Making Great Efforts To Raise the Moral Standard of the Whole Society" and reports including "Making Use of Feeder Railways in Shanghai To Ease the 'Difficulties of Taking Trains'"; "How To Solve the Difficulties in 'Making Repairs and Supplying Replacements' and 'Sending Children to Nurseries'"; "The Production and Supply of Aquatic Products in the Municipality" and so forth. Therefore, they have gotten the attention of the participants of the meetings and aroused the interest of the broad masses of readers.

While writing the reports on the meetings JIEFANG RIBAO paid attention to using various formats, new news reporting formats in particular. During the period of the meeting, which lasted for 6 days, the paper published 50 articles including newsletters, sidelights, interviews, "Inside and Outside the Meeting Halls" (tidbits of news), reports and so forth. After the meetings, the paper also published excerpts of speeches delivered at the two group discussions. All these reports were characterized by brevity, promptness and freshness. Therefore, they have more appeal for the readers. The news report "Feng Zhijun Reveals the Latest Results of the Public Opinion Poll Conducted by the Municipal Scientific Research Association That 66.1 Percent of People Believe That Municipal Work Last Year Was Better Than in the Past" uses specific facts and eloquent figures to report the fair evaluation of the masses on last year's work. This is more effective and convincing than propagating the economic situation in general.

The news report "Responsible Persons of the Four Bureaus Report to the People's Deputies on Drinking Water Supplies, Communications, Houses and the Environment, Problems With Which the People Are Concerned" reflected things happening in the meeting halls with which the broad masses of people outside the meeting halls were concerned. This specifically demonstrated the spirit of carrying forward democracy. It is appropriate to say that the news reporting format characterized by briefness, promptness and freshness has markedly shown that JIEFANG RIBAO has effected a breakthrough in reporting meetings.

JIEFANG RIBAO paid attention to enriching the contents of reports and touching upon some subjects which rarely occurred in previous reports of the meetings. On the eve of the meetings, reporters of the paper separately interviewed some people's deputies and CPPCC members who were newly elected this year and wrote news reports and newsletters to express these deputies and members determination to "turn patriotic passion into practical acts" and their feelings that "the spring of the united front has come again." When the meetings were in progress and when the people's deputies and CPPCC members were raising proposals, the paper again paid attention to reporting the implementation of the proposals put forth during last year's session of the municipal people's congress and expeditiously carried two reports "Shanghai Shipyard Attaches Importance to the Opinions Raised by the People's Deputies and More Than 200 Households of the Shipyard Have Moved Into New Houses," and "One Year After the Raising of the Proposals by the People's Deputies, About 1,000 Small Lanes in the Western Part of Shanghai Have Been Surfaced With Tar or Cement." The publication of these two reports was closely coordinated with the progress of the meeting and these reports were fairly vivid. A number of tidbits such as "Inside and Outside the Meeting Halls" were meticulously written and the energetic appearance of the people's deputies was shown in the writing.

Changing the format of reporting on meetings, important meetings of people's congresses in particular, is a common desire of the broad masses of news workers and the strong demand of millions of readers. We know that JIEFANG RIBAO reviewed the previous format of reporting on meetings and experiences in this respect. In accordance with the situation and tasks of this year, the paper decided to devote its main efforts to propagating the economic situation, carrying forward the democratic spirit and building "two civilizations" to promote various work. It encouraged people concerned to make some bold attempts to change the format of reporting on meetings. What was more important was that JIEFANG RIBAO proceeded from reality to bring the subjective and dynamic role of reporters into full play and reflect their guiding thought in writing, based on specific and vivid news data. It opposed the practice of "drawing up a set of rules" or clinging to a definite guiding thought and reporting format planned in advance, or turning a blind eye to the practical conditions of the meeting, letting specific and vivid news topics sneak away or "trimming" them to tailor an article to size. "The Latest Results of the Public Opinion Poll Conducted by the Municipal Scientific Research Association" was written by a reporter who personally heard the report in a meeting hall. He promptly recorded and sorted out the report and changed his planned topic. In so doing, he expeditiously wrote the report and provided the readers with a good news item which was fresh and convincing. In order to do this, reporters should go right to the spot and "fight by themselves." The support of the leaders and coordination of editors are also indispensable. A reporter proceeds from reality to seize specific and vivid news topics and writes a report based on the data. It might be possible that the report is not in accord with his previous guiding thought or the plan formulated in advance. Under such circumstances, leaders should warmly support this reporter and give him the "green light." Editors should likewise actively cooperate with him and solve the problem expeditiously so that the new results of the reporter's work will be promptly and properly reflected in the newspapers.

REMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES EMPEROR GUANGXU

HK180857 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 5

[Article by Yu [4416]: "Was Emperor Guangxu a Reformer or Westernizer During the Wuxu Reform Movement?"]

[Text] On the question of whether Emperor Guangxu was a reformer or an advocate of Westernization during the Wuxu reform movement, most people have consistently held that he was a reformer. In his article entitled "Was Emperor Guangxu a Reformer or an Advocate of Westernization During the Wuxu Reform Movement" (published in the No 2, 1982 issue of SHEHUI KEXUE ZHANXIAN [SOCIAL SCIENCE FRONT]), Comrade Su Pei has put forth a different view. The author of the article holds that there were three major points at issue between the reformers and the advocates of Westernization during the Wuxu reform movement, and on these three controversial issues, Emperor Guangxu stood on the side of the advocates of Westernization and not on the side of the reformers. First, the formulation of a constitution, the convocation of a parliament and the practice of common rule by the emperor and the people were the most radical bourgeois political programs put forward by the reformers. They were also the most controversial issue between the reformers and the advocates of Westernization. However, even a very tentative political demand of the bourgeoisie like this was rejected by Emperor Guangxu who did not mention a word about it in the 100-odd imperial edicts he issued. Second, the most important proposal Kang Youwei put forth with regard to the economic measures was the establishment of a general bureau of industry and commerce and the abolition of the war tax system. Both were measures for developing capitalism. The first was aimed at mobilizing and organizing the "gentry" to set up industrial and business enterprises and the latter at removing the feudal obstacles to commodity circulation. In the imperial edicts of Emperor Guangxu, all references to the commercial counsellor's office were followed by an explanation that it was to be managed by the officials and gentry. No mention was made of the merchants managing the commercial counsellor's office. This stand by Emperor Guangxu was in fact another formulation of the commercial enterprises being supervised by the government as proposed by the advocates of Westernization. This was obviously different from the stand of "management by the merchants" as proposed by Kang Youwei. Neither did Emperor Guangxu accept Kang Youwei's proposal on the abolition of the war tax. Third, another point at issue between the reformers and the advocates of Westernization was the content of the imperial examination. Kang Youwei resolutely stood for the abolition of the eight-part essay and the adoption of an examination system based on current affairs without the necessity of worshiping the four books. Emperor Guangxu rejected Kang Youwei's proposal for an "examination system based on current affairs" by resolutely supporting Zhang Zhidong's view on taking the true meanings of the four books as a standard for the appointment of officials. What merits our attention is Emperor Guangxu's attitude toward Zhang Zhidong's "Articles on Urging People To Study Hard." This article was especially written for the purpose of attacking the reformers. In this article the viewpoints of the reformers were listed and refuted one by one. Emperor Guangxu, however, issued two imperial edicts to highly praise and energetically promote the "Article on Urging People To Study Hard." It is therefore not difficult to see that during the 100-day reform movement, Emperor Guangxu did not accept Kang Youwei's chief proposals in the political, economic and cultural fields. During the 100-day reform movement, in his 100-odd imperial edicts, Emperor Guangxu laid particular and repeated emphasis on two major issues, troop training and raising of funds for the military payroll. They were precisely the hackneyed themes which the advocates of Westernization had advocated for a long time and which had proved to be a failure.

The author of the article maintains that, as a young man of the royal family, Emperor Guangxu had hardly been outside the Forbidden City, nor been in touch with society before the invasion of Beijing by the eight-power allied forces in 1900. For a long time he had received feudal education and it was only after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895, under the sway of patriotic enthusiasm, that he read some memorials and books about the West.

He learned only a little and superficially about the West and so it was hard to say whether he had formed a comparatively systematic bourgeois viewpoint ideologically. How was it possible for a person who had had very little contact with the bourgeoisie in every respect to become a representative of the bourgeoisie and to strive to realize the bourgeois political program advocated by the reformers? At the end of the 19th century, when the Chinese feudal landlord class had become an appendage of the foreign imperialists and China had been reduced to a semifeudal and semicolonial society, it was impossible for Emperor Guangxu to go beyond his class status and historical conditions and to assume the role the reformers intended him to play. He could never be Chinese Emperor Mutsuhito. Zhang Taiyan, a witness of the Wuxu reform movement, set a very low value on Emperor Guangxu. He held that, had Empress Dowager Ci Xi died and been succeeded by Guangxu, the latter would have followed the example of Napoleon III and submerged the reformers in a pool of blood. Zhang Taiyan's assertion was just a deduction which did not become a historical fact, but it was a reasonable deduction if we view it from the law of the development of class struggle.

MING EMPEROR ON PUNISHING CORRUPT OFFICIALS

HK180955 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 3

[*"Words of a Hundred Schools"* column article by Meng Chibing [1322 6375 0365]: "Zhu Yuanzhang Dealt Vigorously With Corruption"]

[Text] Summing up the causes of the downfall of the Yuan Dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, the founding emperor of the Ming Dynasty, held that the chief cause was that "the government officials observed discipline loosely and, consequently, the people lived in destitution." He said: "Severe punishments are necessary for running the government well during a time of disorder." During the 31 years of his reign, he administered the country with strict laws and launched a violent struggle against corrupt officials.

Zhu Yuanzhang was a commoner who came from a place on the west bank of the Huai He. He personally experienced the harm done by corrupt officials before he ascended his throne. He said: "Formerly, when I was among the people, I saw that most of the prefectural and county magistrates did not understand or sympathize with the people. They took bribes and were lustful. They indulged themselves so deeply in drinking that they neglected their duties. They were indifferent to the people's needs and sufferings. I hated them deeply. Now, I must lay down strict laws. Any government official who is corrupt and harms the people will not be pardoned." He also saw clearly that encouraging officials to be honest and strictly punishing corrupt officials were of utmost importance in healing the wounds of a protracted war, giving the people a chance to recuperate and restoring and developing production.

For this reason, Zhu Yuanzhang always insisted on "severely punishing corrupt officials and formulating strict laws against corruption." In the *"Law of the Great Ming Dynasty"* which was repeatedly revised before being promulgated by Zhu Yuanzhang, there were chapters and sections specially dealing with the punishment of corrupt officials. He wrote *"Imperial Mandate,"* *"Imperial Mandate, Volume II,"* *"Imperial Mandate, Volume III,"* *"Imperial Mandate to Military Officials"* and other books on decrees and regulations. These books carried a great number of cases involving the punishment of corrupt officials and were intended to warn the officials and people. For example, *"Imperial Mandate, Volume II"* which was published in the 12th month of the 19th year of his reign (1386) carried "a complete list of names of corrupt officials who were executed and all those who were found guilty of violating the law and committing crimes." He also ordered that "government officials and the people should make a point of keeping a copy of this book at home, reading it and taking warning from the punishments." In the 25th year of his reign (1392), he published another book *"Typical Law Cases To Awaken Corrupt Officials,"* by means of which he admonished officials at the central and local levels to be honest and never to take bribes or bend the law.

He was 70 when his "Law of the Great Ming Dynasty" and other books on imperial mandates were published in the 5th month of the 30th year of his reign (1397). Still he ascended the rostrum at the southern gate of the Imperial Palace and delivered a speech exhorting the officials to be aware of the harshness of the laws and decrees and to pursue what was good and shun what was evil.

Zhu Yuanzhang imposed severe punishment on corrupt officials. Any official found to have taken a bribe amounting to 60 liang of silver or more would be beheaded in public. At that time, a great number of local government officials in eastern and western Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian were sentenced to death for corruption and smuggling, and very few of them were able to complete their terms of office. He even meted out severe punishments to his henchmen and trusted officials who had violated the criminal law. Geng Zhong, an officer of the imperial guards, was his trusted follower. He had once been sent to Jiangsu and Zhejiang to conduct secret investigations of the local officials. Later, he was posted as commander of the military garrison at Datong, a major township beyond the Great Wall. Being found guilty of corruption, he was sentenced to death according to law. In the 18th year of Zhu Yuanzhang's reign, some people accused Minister of Revenue Guo Huan of collaborating with some officials in Beijing in "stealing public grain." Guo Huan was not exonerated although he held a high post. He was treated as the principal culprit and sentenced to death. He was also ordered to return 7 million dan of stolen grain.

Undoubtedly, Zhu Yuanzhang severely punished the corrupt officials with the sole purpose of consolidating the centralized government of the Ming Dynasty. Due to the innate character of feudal society, it was impossible to completely wipe out corruption. However, this played a positive role in securing social stability and economic development during the early period of the Ming Dynasty.

DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING PROPOSED

HK160601 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0214 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and a responsible person of the Economic Research Center of the State Council, recently made a speech pointing out that with regard to the present reform of China's economic management system there are two most important questions which should be studied and discussed: first, the relations between planned economy and regulation by market mechanism, and second, the relations between centralization and dispersion of power.

To formulate general plans for the reform of China's economic management system and promote the smooth progress of the reform, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and the Economic Research Center of the State Council have decided to launch a discussion on questions of theory in reform of economic management system, and a mobilization meeting was held on the morning of 4 May. At the meeting, Xue Muqiao delivered a speech "On the Discussion of Questions of Theory in Reform of the Economic Management System." He reviewed discussions on question of theory in reform of the economic management system held in China over the past 3 years. He stressed that the achievements outweigh anything else and a breakthrough has been effected in economic theory. He added that to ensure that the reform of our economic management system will not go astray, it is imperative to call together people in the economic field and economists throughout the country to carry out a more extensive discussion. This discussion should uphold the spirit of emancipating the mind and the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, adopt a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and stick to a good style of study.

Yu Guangyuan, an executive member of the Economic Research Center of the State Council and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, also made a speech at the meeting. The meeting made arrangements for ways of carrying out the discussion.

In light of the progress of the discussion, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System and the Economic Research Center of the State Council will arrange exchanges of opinions in various forms, so that the discussion will continuously progress in depth.

XUE MUQIAO LAUDS BOOK ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW161123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- Economist Xue Muqiao says that the experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Company in implementing the economic responsibility system is worthy of attention. He recommends a newly published book, "Experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Implementing the Economic Responsibility System," to comrades on the industrial front across the country in the hope that they will seriously study the experience of this company and properly apply it to their own units according to their respective actual needs.

In a preface written for the book, Xue Muqiao says: "A basic question in restructuring China's economic system is how to ensure a proper and proportionate development of the national economy according to plan and at the same time give full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of all localities, enterprises, staff members and workers. By having implemented the economic responsibility system, the Capital Iron and Steel Company can provide useful information to similar key industrial enterprises in seeking a correct solution to this question." He further points out that the economic responsibility system practiced in the Capital Iron and Steel Company is an enterprise management system based on socialist public ownership. The experience gained by this company, he adds, provides enlightening information in establishing a scientific management system in industrial enterprises in our country.

The book gives a detailed and full account of the experience in implementing the economic responsibility system in the Capital Iron and Steel Company. It includes specific experience in planning, operations, financial work, labor management, rewards and political work and the building of leading bodies. The book also contains information on how the plants and workshops concerned put into practice the economic responsibility system for work shift and teams and for individuals, as well as diagrams showing the implementation of this system in various departments and sections by plant managers, section heads, technicians, work shifts and teams and individual workers. Published by the Beijing RIBAO Publishing House, the book will soon be distributed throughout the country.

WENYI BAO ON PORTRAYING LIFE ON INDUSTRIAL FRONT

HK180843 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 4, 7 Apr 82 pp 3-4

[Article by Shi Quan [4258 3123]: "Have More and Better Works Which Portray the Militant Life on the Industrial Front"]

[Text] On the new Long March toward the four modernizations, the industrial front is confronted with great changes. In recent years, literary works, in particular novels, which portray the militant life on the industrial front, have taken on a new look. They have attracted the people's attention. Since "Plant Director Qiao Takes Office" was published, "Thirty Million," "Are You a Communist Party Member?" "The Pioneer," "Trouble Arises Within the Family," "The Rainbow," "The Competitor" and "Heavy Wings" have appeared with varying degrees of success. Proceeding from the actual situation, these works are written with realistic and emotional strokes. They portray how people struggle for the four modernizations and their themes are down-to-earth. These new works have departed from the traditional theme of conflict over a production procedure or a program and have broken away from the pattern whereby the CCP committee secretaries are inevitably advanced, the plant directors are conservative and intellectuals are the usual targets of criticism. They have also eliminated the portrayal of hypocritical, stereotyped and unrealistic class struggle and struggles between the two lines, and started to portray the very critical and complex contradictions and struggles in the course of building the four modernizations against a broader background.

They portray images of reformers and pioneers who are strong, mature, sharp and resourceful and who are not afraid to sacrifice themselves, such as Qiao Guangpo, Ding Meng, Fu Lianshan, She Penguan and Ji Ming.

They also portray images of bureaucrats and conservatives who seek personal rights and status at the expense of the prosperity of the state and the interests of the people, who act wildly in defiance of the law, neglect their duties and refuse to transform themselves, such as Ji Shen, Zhang Anbang, Pan Jingchuan and Zheng Yitong. From these works, the readers can not only deeply feel the difficulties and complications involved in the ongoing systems reform and the four modernizations, but also understand the strong willpower of the people and the irresistible historical trend. Consequently, their spirit is boosted and their confidence strengthened. The appearance of these works clearly marks the occurrence of a new development and a breakthrough in literary creation describing the militant life on the industrial front.

However, while recognizing the achievements scored and the experiences gained, we must also note our inadequacy.

On the whole, compared with the rich and extensive life on the industrial front, and regarding their quantity, quality and range, these works far from satisfy the demands of the readers. In the course of building the four modernizations, our country is carrying out a series of readjustments and reforms in various aspects. The industrial front is a very important link. In the course of reform, it is inevitable that we will smash some outmoded notions and bad customs and habits, and that we will touch upon some unhealthy ideas such as the "special privilege" mentality, bureaucratism, patriarchal behavior, individualism, anarchism, and egalitarianism. It is also inevitable that we will violate the social status and the economic interests of some people. Therefore, this is a struggle that involves various social relations and the complicated thoughts and feelings of the people. This is a critical and magnificent struggle which has profound social significance. In the face of such a severe realistic struggle, authors must maintain the stand of a clear-minded and worthwhile Marxist, strengthen their convictions, dare to portray the exciting struggle in this area and reflect the people's demands and hopes with an immense sense of social responsibility and a historical mission. Since the publication of "Plant Director Qiao Takes Office," people from various walks of life have attached great importance to it. This is because the book represents the demands and hopes of the masses and tugs at the people's heartstrings by portraying a pioneer and reformist like Qiao Guangpo who launched an important reform and struggle in his plant. The readers are greatly inspired and encouraged. However, if we evade the existing critical contradictions and struggles on the industrial front, superficially describe the real picture of the struggle and are satisfied with a smattering of the subject, then, we will not be able to outline the social content of this struggle in a profound manner, nor will we be able to inspire and touch the hearts of the readers.

As a matter of fact, we are writing literary works, not theses of sociology. The center of our observation and attention should focus on various kinds of characters on this front. By observing these characters, we can understand the changes on the industrial front and by portraying the activities of these characters, we can outline and manifest the struggle on the industrial front. However, some of our works put emphasis on deeds rather than people. While portraying characters, very often we confine ourselves to routine work and production. The theme is simple and the content is poor. We even give people an impression that life on the industrial front is boring and monotonous -- as mechanical as the operation of machines. It is obvious that the appearance of these works is not because life itself is dull, rather, it is because we are shortsighted and do not understand life. Being authors, albeit working on the industrial front, we have not confined ourselves to the industrial front. As men are social beings, one's social relations, family members, neighbors and relatives are people from all walks of life. When describing activities, we must contact people from various circles and explore various aspects. By doing so, our vision will be broadened and only then will we be able to break away from the confinement of the local workshops and local trades, and not be confined to descriptions of struggles of production procedures and proposals and struggles between reformists and conservatives.

Now, we must place special emphasis on portraying typical characters of reformists and pioneers on the industrial front. By doing so, we cannot only manifest the spirit of our age through these typical characters, but also inspire and encourage people. Furthermore, many men of action and pioneers who have a definite goal, who are not afraid of danger and difficulties and who are eager to reform, have emerged in the actual struggle of the arduous building of the four modernizations. They are the mainstay of the industrial front, the backbone of the four modernizations and the pioneers who have hacked their way through difficulties. Certainly, these people play an important role in the gallery of literature. As a matter of fact, their contradictions and struggles are of all kinds, their features are diversified and their characters represent different distinguishing qualities. They must not be confined to any subjective regulations. We ardently hope that the authors will be good at discovering such new characters in the actual struggle, and that they will portray their concern for the country and the people and their will to revive the great nation so as to reflect the advance of history.

At present, we are at an important historical turning-point. The arduous task of the four modernizations and the complicated struggle arising in the course of this task have opened up a broad vista for authors and provided them numerous new characters, themes and ideas. The broad industrial front is a very active and vigorous field. I hope that more authors will plunge into struggles in this field and scale newer heights on the basis of the newly achieved experiences and developments, and use their sharp eyes, profound thoughts and bold creations to write more and better works which portray life on the industrial front.

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES MARITAL PROBLEMS

HK160341 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 May 82 p 4

[Report: "Why We Must Work To Solve Marital Problems"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, has said that families remain the basic units of society in China. He said the wise solution of problems of marriage and family had direct bearing on the development of our society.

Such problems must be handled according to correct laws and with the guidance of public opinion, but the force of morality and social custom was immeasurably greater than that of law, he said.

The editorial board of the magazine DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM [MINZU YU FAZHI] and the marriage and family research society held a symposium to discuss these problems. Excerpts of participants' speeches follow:

Huang Sha, of the Shanghai Women's Federation, said family relations in Shanghai were comparatively good. An investigation of 132 couples in one neighborhood found 95.5 percent had amicable relations. And only six percent of families in a lane surveyed had unharmonious relations between daughters and mothers-in-law.

But there were still many problems. Some parents interfered in children's marriages with regard to occupation, appearance, age or economic status of prospective partners. Some daughters and sons also interfered in remarriages of widowed or divorced parents.

There were cases of people leaving their spouses, mostly involving third parties. There were also rash marriages and rash divorces, even cases of separation the day after marriage registration. The age at which people in rural districts married was tending to fall. Cases of pregnancy before marriage were on the increase.

Zhao Jian of Shanghai's Public Security Bureau said the bureau's analysis of murder, rape and injury cases found most were traceable to marriage and family problems. Juvenile delinquency was a great problem. Some people had proposed a "four responsibilities" system by which schools, factories, families and neighborhood offices would be held responsible for the education of jobless youths.

Boom

Lu Qimei of Shanghai's Civil Affairs Bureau observed that Shanghai was facing a marriage boom. Marriage registrations in 1981 were 60 percent higher than in 1980. There were four main causes:

First, people born during the 1950s, when giving birth to many children was considered glorious, had now reached marriageable age.

Second, thousands of young people who returned to Shanghai from the countryside after the implementation of new policies in 1979 had gradually been given jobs and were anxious to marry.

Third, the marriage age set in China's new national marriage law was lower than former regulations for the city and those who delayed marrying several years ago due to the restriction were getting married now.

Fourth, stipulations such as those requiring presentation of a marriage certificate to get new living quarters, also spurred marriage. Hasty marriages were becoming more common. Statistics from several districts of Shanghai showed divorces caused by rash marriage made up nearly half of the total divorces approved.

Chen Cuiyin of the Shanghai Higher People's Court cited an increase in approved divorces in 1981 over 1980 and noted people's worry whether this was due to the influence of Western "sexual liberation." She said that this increase had not surpassed the record in Shanghai immediately after liberation. The large number of divorces then and the small number during the "Cultural Revolution" could not be used to evaluate the level of social morality.

Morality

Some people complained about the stipulation in the new marriage law allowing divorce in cases where couples no longer loved each other and mediation had failed. They said this would provide immoral people with an excuse to abandon their spouses. Ending a marriage involved not only the question of love but the problem of morality. The new marriage law recognised this. Its spirit was to protect the freedom of divorces as well as to oppose rash divorce.

Some divorces were due to extramarital relationships which were generally immoral because their "happiness" was built on the sufferings of others. China's present criminal code did not condemn third party interference, which it should. Moreover, the legitimate interests of the injured parties in such cases had to be protected and no economic benefits should go to the parties that were morally degenerate.

Xue Suzhen of the sociology research institute under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences said that while divorce had its merits and demerits, China's norms and customs condemned at forsaking a spouse. Splitting up did not contribute to social stability and solidarity. A recent investigation of 633 divorces had revealed that they involved a total of 402 young children who were sure to suffer from their parents' separation.

Yuan Jihui of the Shanghai Sociological Society agreed with Hu Yaobang's statement that the power of morality and customs was much greater than that of law. The causes leading to divorce were various. Some were rational but illegal, others legal but irrational, still others neither legal nor rational and then there were those which are both legal and rational. Judgment must be based on careful analysis.

The east city district of Beijing had 25 cases of divorce caused by adultery from January to September last year. The plaintiffs in 15 of these cases had been the adulterers or adulteresses themselves! This deserved condemnation.

ARTICLE URGES FORMULATION OF ENERGY LAW

HK171426 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 5

[Article by Shi Taiyou [4258 1132 2589] and Tao Heqian [7118 0735 6197]: "Make a Serious Effort To Formulate an Energy Law"]

[Text] An energy law is an important legal means by which the state organizes, manages and utilizes energy. Since the founding of the PRC, our government, in an effort to ensure the implementation of various energy policies, has formulated some special rules and regulations on energy. With the development of the energy economy and in order to solve the phenomena caused by the duplication, dislocation or even contradictions among energy rules and regulations, it is quite necessary to formulate an energy law to ensure the unification of the legal system of energy.

In the light of some experiences from abroad and the actual conditions in our country, we put forward some tentative ideas on the formulation of an energy law.

First, it is necessary for the energy law to clearly define the guiding principle of our country in the exploitation and utilization of energy. From a long-term point of view, the general guiding principle of our country in energy construction should be based on exploitation. However, in order to solve the problems in energy construction, it is also necessary to adopt the principle of paying equal attention to the exploitation and saving of energy. The saving of energy should be given top priority in the near future. The focal point of energy conservation at present must be placed on oil conservation. The purpose of an energy law is to equally ensure the implementation of this principle and policy.

The energy structure of a country has a direct bearing on the orientation of this country in energy development. A lot of countries in the world change their energy structures and determine the orientation of energy development according to the energy situation in the world and in their own countries. For example, West Germany makes the most of its coal resources and takes this as the core of its energy policy. It has correspondingly taken some legal and economic measures to increase its investment allowance to coal mines from DM160 million to DM210 million annually and has further increased its subsidies to the production of coked coal. In 1980 the proportion of oil in the energy consumption structure dropped to 48 percent in West Germany. The reserves of our recoverable coal account for about 70 percent of the energy composition of our country. For a considerably long period of time in the future, it is necessary for us to take coal as our chief energy source. At the same time, we should vigorously explore and actively exploit oil and natural gas and actively build hydroelectric power stations. In the rural areas, however, it is necessary to vigorously develop marsh gas and fuel forests. The purpose of an energy law is to readjust and balance the relationship between various kinds of energy in the form of a law and supervise and guide the implementation of this plan.

Second, it is necessary for the energy law to stipulate the development of energy conservation products and the change of the irrational situation in energy production and distribution. In the past 2 years, our country has vigorously readjusted the industrial structure. With regard to a number of backward enterprises whose consumption of energy is too high, whose products are of very poor quality and which are difficult to transform, it has applied the policy of shutting them down, or suspending their operations, or amalgamating them with other enterprises, or shifting them to the manufacture of other products, on the merits of each case. The state will then be able to concentrate its energy investment on construction projects that are urgently needed in production and on enterprises which can turn out fine quality and readily marketable products with low energy consumption rates. It is necessary for the energy law to clearly define the priority given to the development of enterprises whose consumption of energy is low and the strict control of the manufacturing industry and other enterprises whose energy consumption is too high.

Third, it is necessary for the energy law to define the limits of energy consumption in order to save on energy by a great margin. At present, a number of countries in the world are practicing energy conservation measures in various aspects, such as industry, communications and transportation, building trades, service trades and the daily lives of the people. Some countries such as Japan and East Germany have achieved better results. Being the industrialized country with the fewest energy resources, Japan pays the most attention to and is the best at energy conservation. Since the first oil crisis in 1973, Japan has paid conscientious attention to energy conservation work by formulating two oil conservation laws and one energy conservation law and by adopting a series of policies and measures. In the "energy conservation law" enacted in 1979, it was stipulated that those enterprises whose annual consumption of fuel amounts to over 3,000 liters of crude oil or whose consumption of electricity exceeds 1.2 million kilowatt-hours are "designated units of energy management." The enterprises have the duty to register the amount of energy consumption and are subject to inspection by the government departments concerned. It was also stipulated in the energy law that, with regard to investment in energy conservation equipment or buildings of some enterprises, the financial institutions, such as the development banks, may grant them preferential credits and the tax department may reduce the tax on fixed assets levied on energy conservation equipment. Japan's NGP increased by 4.2 percent in 1980 but the target of 5 percent in energy conservation as prescribed by the government was overfulfilled. The East German Government has implemented an energy ration system in the localities and enterprises at various levels. Those who have done well will be rewarded; otherwise they will have to pay for the excess of energy consumption at 10 times the price. In brief, many countries in the world have some good practices that we can make use of. In recent years, our government has also fixed a target for energy conservation, which has played some role in energy conservation. However, there is not a strict limit on energy consumption for some energy-consuming machines and equipment, and this results in serious waste of oil. For example, it is necessary to clearly define in the form of a law the limits of oil consumption, the deadline for servicing and the criteria for getting rid of certain boilers and cars. The production of boilers is prohibited if the heat efficiency of the boilers does not come up to the designated standard. It is necessary to manufacture cars according to plan and to formulate the limits of fuel consumption when the cars leave the factory and when they are in service. Production of cars whose fuel consumption exceeds the designated limit should be suspended. It is necessary to supply cars in service with a fuel quota and to check them according to the quota. With regard to old cars which perform unsatisfactorily and whose energy consumption is too high, it is necessary to renovate or transform them gradually and in a planned way or get rid of them. With regard to old cars listed in the plan for renovation that year, it is necessary to stop supplying fuel for the cars and to revoke their service licence if they continue in service without being scrapped or renovated.

Fourth, it is necessary for the energy law to clearly define the methods of energy operations and management. The reserves of some of our mineral resources rank first in the world, but enormous waste of resources has resulted in our exploration and exploitation work because ownership of mineral resources has not been clearly defined and because responsibility for mineral resources is improperly divided among different departments. The rural people's communes and production brigades may exploit the mining sites that belong to them. However, some communes and brigades which do not have mining sites of their own have rushed to mine and dig within the mining areas of the state and built their own small local pits and mines without the approval of the state, with the result that production has been stopped in some mines, major accidents have happened in some others and still others have been abandoned. It is urgently necessary to clearly define in the law the ownership of the mineral resources and the areas within which one should mine and to carry out unified planning and management of the exploration, exploitation and utilization of minerals. It is necessary to reward those who have made contributions to the exploitation and protection of mineral resources and to take disciplinary action against or to punish those who sabotage mineral resources, according to the seriousness of each case.

Fifth, it is necessary for the energy law to stipulate its price policy on energy. Price should be used as an economic lever to encourage people to rationally utilize energy. The price should be raised on the amount in excess of the designated limit of energy consumption, but preferential prices should be given to those whose consumption is under the limit.

Sixth, it is necessary for the energy law to institute and perfect energy management institutions and to implement the responsibility system in order to strengthen leadership over energy. A number of foreign governments pay close attention to the establishment and management of energy institutions. In order to strengthen supervision of and guidance over the energy economy, East Germany has set up inspection committees of energy conservation at the central and the local levels. Many corporations in Britain have been provided with "energy managers" and, in many areas, "energy conservation officials" have been appointed and "energy management groups" set up. In order to help enterprises to rationally utilize energy, the Japanese Government has had both the central and the local levels and the government as well as the people set up institutions to pay attention to energy conservation and set up full-time cadres such as "electricity management official" and "heat management official" in the enterprises. At present, in some localities and units in our country, energy institutions have been set up or provided with professional personnel. However, some of them do not provide strong leadership and some others are but empty shells. We should actively improve the local energy institutions at various levels, provide them with professional personnel and conscientiously bring their role into play. In the energy law it is necessary to clearly define the scope of duties incumbent on these institutions and personnel and regularly supervise, inspect, appraise, reward or punish them. In brief, it is necessary to place the work on energy under the supervision of the broad masses and the law.

MINISTRIES, PROVINCES TO BOOST COAL PRODUCTION

OW181049 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Three provincial governments and three city and county governments in Jiangsu Province have decided to invest 500 million yuan in opening coal mines together with the ministry of Coal Industry, according to the ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

The cooperation is aimed at fully utilizing financial sources of both the central and local governments to speed up coal mine construction, in order to increase coal supply needed for the growth of the national economy.

Under agreements signed with the ministry, the paper said, Guangdong and Zhejiang provincial governments, and Changzhou city and Wuxi and Kunshan county governments in Jiangsu Province will contribute a total of 400 million yuan during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985).

Hubei Province will soon sign an agreement with the ministry to invest 100 million yuan in jointly built coal mines, the paper said.

The Ministry of Coal Industry plans to use the 500 million yuan pooled by local authorities for technical transformation of 31 major coal mines and 17 ancillary projects, and also for revamping of inland river ports and building coal carrying fleets, together with the Ministry of Communications.

By 1989, an annual production capacity of five million tons of coal will have been created through these local investments, the ECONOMIC INFORMATION said.

On November 11, 1981, Coal Industry Minister Gao Yangwen, in a letter to the paper, announced that his ministry welcomed provinces and municipalities lacking in coal to invest in construction of coal mines in regions abounding in coal deposits.

AGRICULTURAL TESTING CENTER BEGINS OPERATION

OW171603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Wuhan, May 17 (XINHUA) -- China's first modern agricultural testing center began trial operation in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, today. The testing center, which belongs to the Hubei Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, is one of the nine major projects being built in China to upgrade the country's agro-scientific research.

The center is designated to mainly serve the needs of Hubei Province and the Red and Yellow soil areas in southern China. It is designed to undertake an annual average of 500,000 analyses in scores of fields, including tests and analyses for soil classification, fertility, plant nutrition, soil pollution and pollution of ecological environment, as well as qualities of fertilizer, pesticides, fodder and farm produce.

Construction of the center began in 1979. It is fitted out with instruments up to world standards in the late 1970's, according to Zhang Yichun, vice-president of the Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences and director of the testing center.

The processes of analyses are computerized, said Zhang Yichun, without using reagents as in tests by conventional methods. Housed in the central building of the center totalling 4,480 square meters in floor space are 52 pieces of imported instruments and other equipment, including an X-ray diffractometer spectrometer system, an electronic microscope, an atomic absorption spectrophotometer and an electro-ultrafiltration analyzer.

The center is staffed by 37 scientists and technicians, some of whom have received training in the Federal Republic of Germany, according to Director Zhang Yichun.

Since 1979, said Vice-Minister He Kang of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery at the ceremony marking the opening of the center today, China has spent anywhere between 40 million and 50 million yuan building nine major agro-scientific projects in Beijing, Guangdong, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Jilin, Xinjiang and Hubei.

Following the opening of the Wuhan center, he said, eight other projects will go into operation later this year. They specialise in making tests and analyses for studying soil properties and conducting research in rice, soybean, genetics, environmental protection and other fields.

Like the Wuhan center, they will be responsible for training Chinese personnel in the use of up-to-date instruments and other facilities with which they are equipped.

CONFERENCE ON FEED-PROCESSING INDUSTRY HELD

OW190730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Three hundred and fifty-eight factories, each producing over one ton of specially prepared or mixed animal feed per hour, have been built or rebuilt in China in the last three years, according to a national conference held here recently.

The feed is processed according to formula from grain chaff, fish meal, powdered calcium and phosphorus, residue from oil-pressing mills, and additives. It is thus able to meet the needs of livestock and poultry for nutrition in different growth periods, and helps shorten growth periods of livestock and poultry and cut production cost.

These factories have a total annual feed production capacity of 1.5 million tons, the conference was told.

Since 1979, they have earned a 40-million-yuan profit, equal to 40 percent of state investment.

Also constructed were a number of medium-sized and small factories and workshops producing fish meal, powdered calcium and phosphorus and feed containing microelements, delegates reported to the conference.

In 1981, delegates were told, China's feed processing industry supplied 1.85 million tons of specially prepared and mixed feed to state farms, rural collectives and peasants for raising pigs, chickens, milch cows and beef cattle.

PLA NAVY HOLDS FIRST SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

OW190621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1406 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) -- The PLA Navy held its first meeting to listen to military scientific reports. More than 350 research papers were read at the meeting, displaying fresh achievements by the People's Navy in undertaking military scientific research with a view to strengthening itself in a modern and regular manner.

These papers deal with natural science, social sciences, mathematics, systematics and other subjects, and discuss the application of modern science in navy building and a future war against aggression in terms of strategic and tactical concepts, operational command, political work, equipment building and logistic safeguards. Many of these papers put forward original academic views, and the research results achieved in others measure up to advanced standards.

Among those attending the meeting were high- and middle-ranking leading navy cadres, basic-level commanders, old experts and professors who had contributed to building new China's navy as well as young scientists and technicians. The meeting was permeated with a strong atmosphere of academic research from beginning to end. Giving full scope to academic democracy, participants discussed some new questions in modernizing the navy.

Noted scientist Qian Xuesen made an academic report dealing with a special topic on new developments in the application of modern science and the building of a powerful People's Navy. Ziao Ke, commandant of the PLA Military Academy, delivered a report on the relationship between the strengthening of military scientific research and the development of military technology. These reports broadened participants' horizons, aroused their thinking and increased their knowledge.

Our People's Navy has developed into a combined service of surface vessels, submarines, naval air force and coast guards equipped with electronic technology, guided missiles and other weapons, and it has a contingent of professional and technical cadres, including professors and experts. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, these cadres, emancipating their minds and with the lofty sentiments and aspirations of "intensively studying science and technology for the purposes of modernizing national defense and making China prosperous and strong," have vigorously engaged in military scientific research, thus making more than 600 achievements. More than 200 of these achievements won national or all-army awards for scientific and technological achievement.

This meeting was held in Beijing from 10 to 18 May. Zhang Zhen, Hua Nan and He Biao, responsible persons of PLA General Departments, addressed the meeting. They hoped that the whole army would carry forward the good practice of studying military science in order to equip our powerful ground, naval and air forces with modern science and technology.

MINORITY WORKERS DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW190052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) — Cadres, staff and workers of all nationalities of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission held a meeting at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities on 17 May to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. They said that the draft, which sums up the basic experience in China's socialist revolution and construction and reaffirms the four basic principles, entirely conforms with the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The participants pointed out in particular that the stipulations on the question of nationalities in the draft are important guarantees for developing and invigorating the economy and culture in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, strengthening unity among nationalities and consolidating the motherland's reunification.

More than 40 cadres, staff and workers of 24 nationalities spoke at the meeting. Hu Jiabin, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said: The draft of the revised constitution records the achievements of the struggle of the people of all nationalities in China and defines the basic system and tasks of the state. After it becomes an official constitution, the people of all nationalities in China will be responsible for safeguarding its dignity and putting it into practice.

Cadres, staff and workers of the minority nationalities at the discussion meeting expressed their warm support for the stipulation in the draft of the revised constitution which says that the state will help the national autonomous areas to train large numbers of cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in a given area. Wu Abi, vice president of the Central College of Nationalities and a cadre of the Man nationality, said: There are now 1.02 million cadres of minority nationalities throughout the country. The number of cadres of minority nationalities in the five autonomous regions has been growing rapidly. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region now boasts more than 50,000 specialized technical cadres of minority nationalities, which is 14 times the total right after liberation. This is a triumph of the party's policy toward nationalities.

ULANHU, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND BEIJING NADAM FAIR

OW181054 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The 1982 Beijing Monggol Nadam fair [a traditional fair of the Monggol nationality] was held today at the Central Institute of Nationalities. Attending the fair were students, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters of the Monggol, Daur, Ewenki and Oroqen nationalities in Beijing, numbering more than 3,000. Also present were leading comrades, including Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Yang Jingren. Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presented three hadas [pieces of silk used as greeting gifts] to the fair. Programs of Monggol wrestling, archery and (an dai) dance were presented and track and field contests were held at the fair.

SYMPOSIUM ON LASER SCIENCE HELD IN ANHUI

OW181038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Hefei, May 18 (XINHUA) -- "China has taken fairly large strides in the depth and breadth of laser research since the fifth national symposium on laser science held in Nanjing in October of 1980," said Deng Ximing, chairman of the laser committee of the Chinese Optics Society. He made this observation about the high-powered light beams in an interview with XINHUA at the sixth national symposium on laser science held recently in Tunxi, Anhui.

A total of 130 papers were read at the symposium, covering laser physics, laser devices, experimental technology, elements and laser application. Deng Ximing said that some of the papers are quite innovative.

For instance, the "Basic Physical Nature of the Phase Conjugate Resonators" discussed by Wang Shaomin of the physical department of Hangzhou University showed some striking creativity, the chairman asserted, and his approach and analysis of such resonators were precise and laconic.

The paper the "Holographic Diagnosis of Spatial Properties of Laser Beams" read by Yu Wenyan and others of the Shanghai Optics and Fine Mechanics Institute also attracted a good deal of attention.

China is making steady progress in the research of laser spectrography and non-linear optics. The Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has performed laser detection of single cesium atoms and much work has been done in the research of light source spectra, light-sound spectra and high polymer saturated absorption spectra.

He said that China has also made progress in both general and applied laser technology in the last two years. The laser research institute of the Central China College of Engineering has made a 2 kw carbon dioxide laser device, and is researching into a 5 kw one which is of great industrial value.

A "mode-locked and an excimer laser device" made by the Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics have produced good results.

He said that China still has much to do in the area of laser science, especially the stability of laser devices.

Laser Application Discussed

OW190802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Hefei, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists have used for the first time the laser pulse transfer technology to make precise determination of minuscule time differences of atomic clocks in two separate places, according to the sixth national symposium on laser science held recently in Tunxi, Anhui.

Scientists of the Shanghai Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences used a ruby dye laser device and two photoelectrical reception systems to conduct such an experiment with two sets of rubidium clocks in Xulijahui and Sheshan 25.2 kilometers away.

An engineer of the observatory said, "the result is only preliminary, and work is to be done to improve it."

The determination of this "temporal" difference of clocks in two separate places can be conducted by means of micro-waves, television and transportation of clocks. The laser pulse transfer is a new technology. "It measures with indisputable precision," said the engineer.

Scientists of the observatory have also used the first generation of the ruby laser system to conduct satellite ranging. The second generation of such a system is expected to be installed this autumn for the 1983-1984 international project to monitor earth rotation, to compare the techniques of observation and analysis and, possibly, to conduct inter-continental laser temporal synchronous comparison experiment.

Scientists of the Institute of Geology of the State Seismological Bureau made use of a complex technology called "plane holographic photoelasticity" to carry out experiments on models of Heze, Haicheng, Juxian, Pinglu and Tangshan earthquakes.

The results of these experiments corresponded with the macroscopic observation of the earthquake areas. One geologist who took part in the symposium said, "the work is of significance. It opens up a new area of seismological research."

Chinese scientists have also applied laser technology to optical fiber research, electrophoresis, the analysis of three dimensional stress, the detection of the frequency spectrum of germ-carrying cells and detection of micro gas flow.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN TV DRAMA FORUM

OW131347 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] At a recent Fujian provincial forum on TV dramas, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Xiang Nan stressed that it is necessary to use socialist spiritual civilization to overcome the spiritual contamination by capitalism. With the popularity of television, he said, an ever-increasing effect is being produced by TV dramas on the ideological as well as the literary and art fronts. He urged that the following three things be done at present to bring into fuller play the role of TV dramas in promoting socialist spiritual civilization in an effort to overcome capitalist spiritual contamination:

1. Be bold in creating new TV dramas. Comrade Xiang Nan said: The literary and art workers in Fujian are noted for their hard work and great achievements. The vast majority of them uphold the four basic principles and are trustworthy, and there is no question as to whether they obey the words of the party. What they should do now is to emancipate their minds, free themselves of worries and boldly create new works. This, of course, does not mean that the problem of bourgeois liberalization is nonexistent in Fujian. As a matter of fact, it does exist among a few people, but in the main, this is only a question of how to educate and lead them. As for the different opinions on the themes and styles of writing, this is a normal phenomenon.
2. Reflect the realities as the main themes. To overcome the spiritual contamination by the bourgeoisie, we must create our own proletarian works and use the communist ideology and ethics to influence the people. To do so, we must apply a dynamic, lively and attractive method, or more specifically, we must turn out truly attractive TV programs. Comrade Xiang Nan said: Like all other parts of the country, Fujian has abundant and wide-ranging sources of themes for TV dramas. For example, we are facing the Taiwan Strait, and a very close relationship has always existed between Fujian and Taiwan. There are many returned Overseas Chinese here with innumerable stories showing their love for the country and their native place. Historically, Fujian was the birthplace of a number of influential persons. In the current campaign to combat crimes in economic spheres, many fighting collectives have emerged, such as (Meilin), (Dongfeng) and (Haixin) production brigades, which are noted for their collectivist spirit and boldness in struggling against unhealthy trends. We must turn out quality and characteristic TV dramas mainly on contemporary themes with a view to promoting the present program of the four modernizations and to fulfilling the historic task of returning Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland.
3. Form a good writing contingent. Comrade Xiang Nan said: All comrades who are present at today's forum are the main force of this contingent. In addition, there are veteran comrades with rich experience in the revolutionary struggle in various units and amateur writers on various fronts whose works portray the guerrillas and militiamen. When these three combine together, they will form a mighty contingent. The party committees, the party's propaganda and cultural departments and the TV stations must provide good conditions for these writers to study and write.

In concluding his address, Comrade Xiang Nan stressed: It is a hard and long struggle to use socialist spiritual civilization to overcome spiritual contamination by the bourgeoisie. All our TV workers must strive to work in high spirits. They must demonstrate boldness and patience, fearing neither setbacks nor failure. In this struggle, they must not only make careful observations, but also take concrete action. When everyone displays his initiative, our country will have a bright future.

FUJIAN SUMS UP EXPERIENCE IN RURAL EDUCATION

OW171421 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "It is necessary to continue to pay serious attention to education in socialism and patriotism, characterized mainly by 'four uphold's, three considerations and two oppositions (uphold the four fundamental principles, give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and oppose smuggling and speculation on the one hand and unhealthy trends and evil practices on the other)'; regard it as a most important task in rural work at least for this year; and work on it in a down-to-earth way for the rest of the year." This was proposed by the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee at the meeting to exchange experiences in the "four, three, two" education in rural areas.

The meeting was held by the propaganda department of the provincial party committee in Jianou on 19-27 April. Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. Huang Ming, director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, gave the concluding report. Since last winter, the province has launched the "four, three, two" education in the rural areas and has achieved good results. The meeting stressed that in conducting this education, no mass movement should be started; still less should everyone be forced to make a self-criticism so as to pass the test. The objective of the education is to help all rural cadres, commune members, men and women, old and young, to become disciplined and cultured people with ideals and morality.

NORTH CHINA SEA FLEET STUDIES MAO ZEDONG WORKS

SK160414 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Since the party's sixth plenary session, all units under the North China Sea Fleet, in the course of studying the resolutions, have universally issued decisions or circulars to lower levels urging soldiers to study the works of Mao Zedong. All units, through holding study classes and training courses, have integrated the study of the resolutions with that of the works of Mao Zedong, training on a rotational basis over 2,000 cadres at and above regimental level and some 7,000 cadres at or below battalion level.

At present, all units have established and improved the study organizations and study systems. The campaign to study the works of Mao Zedong is making headway. Through study, the broad masses of cadres and fighters have further deepened their understanding of the thesis that Mao Zedong Thought is our party's precious spiritual wealth and that it will protractedly guide our actions, eliminated their confused ideas about the study of the works of Mao Zedong and enhanced their consciousness of adhering to the four basic principles. This has effectively promoted the building of the socialist spiritual and material civilizations and ensured the fulfillment of tasks such as military training.

Last year the North China Sea Fleet as a whole appraised and selected 11,000 activists outstanding in learning from Lei Feng and model heroes and in building the spiritual civilization and some 2,000 outstanding party members. A number of collectives and individuals who have scored relatively good achievements in studying the works of Mao Zedong and putting them into practice have emerged. Recently, the North China Sea Fleet held an experience exchange meeting on the study of the works of Mao Zedong. Sixteen representatives of model units and individuals addressed the meeting and introduced their experiences.

DAZHONG RIBAO ON CORRECT ROAD TO GETTING RICH

HK131033 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 82 p 1

["DAZHONG forum" article by Zhe Zhong [5587 6850]: "A Story That Should Be Deeply Pondered"]

[Text] Recently, I heard some stories very similar in content. One of them is as follows:

At a meeting for brigade CCP branch secretaries held before the Spring Festival, a commune CCP committee secretary said: "The main task for this winter and next spring is to make money by any means and at all costs." After the meeting, a brigade CCP branch secretary conveyed this spirit to the commune members. In addition, he put forth a regulation stipulating that every commune member should earn 2.5 yuan for the brigade each day. Two young men in this brigade, however, could find no proper way to make money after racking their brains. They then got a big stick and robbed a man who was riding his bike on the highway. When they saw the man speeding towards them, they ran to him and shouted: "Give us your money!" The man on the bicycle hurriedly took out his money. The two young men hastened to explain: "Do not worry. We only need 5 yuan. We are not bad men, and do not want to do this. But our brigade has stipulated that each person should hand in 2.5 yuan a day. But this is not our brigade's fault. The commune CCP committee secretary instructed us to make money at all costs. You help us today, and we will get it from another tomorrow." It so happened that the man on the bicycle was none other than the commune CCP committee secretary himself, so he held another meeting for the brigade CCP branch secretaries, repeatedly declaring that what he had said about "making money at all costs" was wrong.

Is this a true story? The man who told me the story said it is true, but I think it is more like a romance or a modern folk tale. No matter what it is, the circulation of this story among the masses shows that this is a reflection of our real life and warrants deep consideration. As everyone knows, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a good situation has appeared in our agricultural production. This is the result of implementing the party's policy of enriching the country and the people. But at the same time, we must also see that there are various problems in some localities and units due to a one-sided understanding or deliberate distortion of the party's policies. Making money at all costs is an example of this. As a result, unhealthy trends and evil practices have appeared, which have infringed upon the interests of the state, the collective and other people, undermined the morale of the people, disturbed public order and hampered the development of the construction of the four modernizations. The circulation of the story also shows the misgivings and grievances of some cadres and masses.

Ours is a socialist country. Making the peasants become better off collectively is the basic starting point and purpose of our party's rural policies. It includes allowing a number of peasants to become better off before the others. It is certainly correct that one cannot become rich without money, so one should try to make money and increase one's income. But how can one make money? Of course, one cannot make money at all costs, or "by any means," because purpose and means are related and affect each other. A correct purpose can be achieved only by correct means. A wrong means will inevitably lead to failure in achieving the correct purpose or change the nature of the correct purpose. The mistake of "making money at all costs" is that it only concerns the purpose without consideration of the socialist orientation and road. If we make this mistake, we shall inevitably deviate from the socialist road and the party's four basic principles. This runs counter to our party's policies and is intolerable.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG RAINFALL -- Since 10 May, timely rains have fallen in Shandong Province, basically relieving drought in some areas. Huimin, Jining, Dezhou, Liaocheng and Yantai Prefectures and Jinan and Zaozhuang municipalities have had over 10 millimeters of precipitation. Qixia and Linyi Counties have had 25 to 50 millimeters. This rainfall is very helpful in irrigating wheat fields and in spring sowing. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 82 SK]

GUANGDONG CONTINUES FLOOD RECOVERY EFFORTSDisaster Areas Funded

HK190506 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The provincial people's government decided today to allocate 3.8 million yuan and 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to aid the people in the flood-stricken areas in Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures. The funds and fertilizer will be made available beginning today. The provincial people's government and departments concerned are paying great attention to relief work. This morning, provincial Vice Governor Yang Deyuan called together responsible cadres in relevant departments to discuss the implementation of the recent conference held by the provincial people's government on disaster relief work, adopt prompt measures to provide relief funds and materials as soon as possible to the disaster areas and heighten the confidence of the broad masses of people and cadres in the disaster areas in recovering from the disaster by restoring production and rebuilding their homes. The provincial people's government also decided to send out comfort groups to Qingyuan, Yingde, Zhaoqing and other disaster areas.

Recovery in Zhaoqing

HK190517 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] Cadres in Zhaoqing Prefecture are taking the lead in recovering from the disaster and aiding flood victims. Now that the water level in the three major rivers is receding, people are concentrating their efforts in resuming production and rebuilding their homes. "During the flood, according to statistics, more than 41,000 houses in this prefecture were damaged, of which more than 3,000 were completely destroyed; 47 people died and 54 were injured; 270,000 mu of rice and 170,000 mu of industrial crops were inundated; and over 14,000 cubic meters of timber were washed away." After the flooding began, over 840 cadres, led by the chief prefectoral and county leaders, went immediately to the most severely stricken areas to lead the people in fighting against the disaster and resuming production. Now, the more than 12,000 mu of ricefields washed out by flooding have been replanted with seedlings, the burst dikes and dams have been repaired, flood victims have basically been settled and the supply of electricity has been resumed.

XINHUA Report

OW181611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Guangzhou, May 18 (XINHUA) -- People stranded by floodwaters in northern and central Guangdong Province have been evacuated to safe areas, and food and clothing are being rushed to them, according to local authorities. People's Liberation Army airplanes have air-dropped food and helped to evacuate flood victims. Soldiers and civilians are repairing sections of the railway from Qingyuan to Yingde, which is part of the north-south trunk railway. These sections were torn open by the floodwaters. Li Xuan, vice-minister of railways, arrived from Beijing to direct the repairs.

Heavy downpours on May 12 sent mountain torrents down, raising the water levels of rivers in the Pearl River system. In Qingyuan County, 600 millimeters of rain fell in 13 hours. The Bei River (a tributary of the Pearl River) in Qingyuan County registered the highest level recorded since 1949. Floodwaters swamped farmland, damaged water storage and irrigation projects, sluice gates, bridges and sections of dikes, and many houses collapsed.

Emergency meetings were called by the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the provincial government to decide on measures for fighting the floodwaters and helping the people restore production. Work teams and medical groups have been sent to the flooded areas to guard dikes, repair damaged dike sections and restore telecommunications, transport and electricity. Yang Deyuan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, visited flooded areas to help make arrangements for restoring production.

The water levels of rivers have been falling slowly in the past two days and surface water is subsiding.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK IN GUILIN PREFECTURE, GUANGXI

HK190221 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] The Guilin Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office are taking steps to carry out disaster relief work. Heavy and torrential rains fell throughout the prefecture from the evening of 9 May to the morning of 13 May. A total of 85 communes were hit by mountain torrents and floods, 320,00 mu of early rice and 24,00 mu of dryland crops were inundated and 1 million jin of stored grain were flooded. The floods also destroyed some houses, water conservation facilities, bridges and roads.

The prefectural CCP committee and commissioner's office set up a disaster relief leadership group on 15 May, and demanded that leaders at all levels get a good grasp of promoting self-salvation through production. The masses should be taught to eliminate pessimism and establish confidence in striving for a bumper harvest. On 16 May eight leaders of the prefecture took cadres of the agriculture, finance and trade and other departments concerned to Xing'an, Lingui, Lingchuan, Guanyang and other counties hit by the disaster to organize and lead the masses to carry out self-salvation through production.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GRAIN CONFERENCE

HK181247 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 82

[Summary] The Guangxi regional conference on work in commercial grain bases which was held by the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government concluded yesterday. The conference summed up experiences in the production of commercial grain in this region over the past 2 years and, in the light of the new rural situation and new rural problems, looked into the measures of how to run commercial grain bases well. The conference stressed: "Commercial grain bases must guarantee fixed areas for cultivating grain, strive to increase grain production and make new contributions to the country."

This conference was held in Nanning from 8 to 15 May. Attending were responsible comrades of communes which have set up commercial grain bases, and their grain centers and supply and marketing cooperatives; responsible comrades of prefectures and counties and relevant departments of prefectures and counties; and responsible comrades of relevant departments at the regional level, 800 people altogether. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government also attended. Ten units introduced their experiences at the conference.

Regional CCP committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang delivered the summation speech. The following also spoke: Qin Yingji, regional CCP committee secretary and regional people's government chairman; Liao Shengdong, regional CCP committee standing committee member and regional people's government vice chairman; and Wang Zhuguang, regional CCP committee standing committee member and regional agriculture committee chairman.

The conference held: "After the practice of the last 2 years, our region has achieved initial good results in building commercial grain bases. Grain production and diversification have developed and contributions to the country have increased year by year. Commune members' livelihood has also improved. Facts have clearly shown that building commercial grain bases with a commune as a unit conforms to the actual situation of our region and to the demands of the masses. The policy and the measures which the region has implemented for commercial grain bases are necessary and effective. They are beneficial to the masses of commune members."

The conference held: "All prefectures and counties must continue to strengthen leadership, solve the existing problems in building bases and promote the consolidation and development of commercial grain bases. It is essential to seriously implement the No 1 document of the central authorities, do well in perfecting the responsibility system and grasp well the ideological and organizational building of grassroots organizations."

The conference laid stress on the following work: "First, it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the development of grain production and diversification and to firmly consolidate the foundation -- grain. Commercial grain bases must regard grain production as their main work. We must first guarantee fixed areas for cultivating grain, particularly fixed areas for cultivating paddy rice. We must not expand areas sown to industrial crops at the expense of paddy rice areas. After we have a steady increase of grain production, we must actively develop diversification and commune and brigade enterprises. We must also vigorously develop the production of winter-sown crops.

"Second, we must vigorously develop pig breeding and also build commercial grain bases into pig production bases. At present, apart from fulfilling the quotas for the assigned purchase of pigs, we must lay stress on two things:

"1. We must establish fodder companies and run fodder processing factories well to solve fodder problems.

"2. In commercial grain bases, insurance companies and commune livestock veterinary stations must jointly engage in the pig insurance business. Communes which have restored the system of cooperative prevention and treatment must continue to adhere to this system.

"Third, it is imperative to actively popularize and apply agricultural science and technology. We must lay stress on popularizing existing scientific and technological achievements, on popularizing effective production measures and on doing a good job of the system of contracting for technology.

"Fourth, we must continue to grasp well farmland capital construction. We must do a good job of water conservation construction, improve medium- and low-yield fields and gradually ensure high and steady yields."

The conference also looked into and formulated measures for further supporting commercial grain bases in terms of financial and material resources.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION

HK180848 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] The 15th Session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Wuchang this afternoon. The meeting adopted a resolution on organizing all people throughout the province to discuss the draft of the revised PRC constitution. The meeting discussed the draft revision chapter by chapter and article by article and put forth some suggestions for revision.

Committee members held: "This draft of the revised constitution takes the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as the guiding principle and, after universal and penetrating investigation and study, seriously sums up the experiences in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 30-odd years.

"It formulates the fundamental system and fundamental tasks of our country and reflects the will and interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country in a concentrated way. This is a relatively perfect draft constitution which conforms to the conditions of the country, is suitable to people's wishes and tallies with the actual situation of our country." Committee members said: "Adhering to the four basic principles is expressly included in the draft of the revised constitution. This is very necessary for building a modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization." Committee members also said: "The draft of the revised constitution expands the functions and powers of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and strengthens its organizational structure. This is an important reform of the political power of our country and an important development in perfecting the system of the National People's Congress. Committee members emphatically pointed out: "The constitution is the fundamental law of our state and affects the fundamental interests of every citizen. The fact that the whole people take part in discussion embodies the fact that the people exercise power as the masters of their own affairs. This is also a very good opportunity for further enhancing socialist awareness, studying socialist democracy and strengthening the concept of the legal system. This meeting is only a preliminary discussion of the draft of the revised constitution. After this meeting, we must conduct penetrating discussions with the masses. People's delegates who, on behalf of the people, administer the major policies of the state must give play to their exemplary role."

Resolutions concerning appointments and removals were also adopted at the meeting this afternoon. Vice Chairman Lin Musen presided over this afternoon's meeting. Vice Chairmen Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe and Jiang Zhonghua attended the meeting. Provincial higher people's court President Gu Wancai, responsible persons of the provincial people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committees of six municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government also attended.

HUNAN MEETING ON MAO'S LITERATURE AND ART VIEWS

HK150526 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department held a forum on studying Comrade Mao Zedong's thought on literature and art from 9 to 11 May. The 80 participants included responsible comrades of the provincial organs and from literature and art, press and publishing departments, and literature and art bodies and publications, together with literature and art workers. They restudied Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," got a clearer idea of the orientation, and enhanced awareness of implementing the principle that literature and art should serve the people and socialism. Propaganda Department Director Liu Zheng made a speech.

HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON ENERGY CONSERVATION

HK130443 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] On 8 May Vice Governor Zhou Zheng pointed out at the provincial meeting to exchange experience in conserving energy that "we should supervise the consumption of energy as we supervise the consumption of food grain." He said that during the past 2 years the province has achieved good results in conserving energy. According to a recent investigation, 43 of the 69 major production units lowered their energy consumption in the first quarter of this year. However, there is still great potential to tap in conserving energy. Moreover, this is the only way out in the face of the shortage of energy supply. "He emphatically pointed out that this year the province should fulfill the targets of conserving electricity by 3 percent, petroleum by 4 percent and coal by 5 percent, as has been put forth by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, and ensure the supply of energy for developing agricultural and industrial production." In order to achieve these targets, he put forth the following measures: "1) Assigning responsibility for energy consumption -- every unit is allocated a certain quota of energy supply. If there is a surplus, the unit can retain it, but if there is a shortage, there will not be an additional supply. 2) An extra tax will be levied on petrol consumption. 3) Any coal that is consumed in excess of the quota will be charged for at an additional premium. 4) A deadline is to be fixed for replacing old equipment that consumes an excessive amount of energy. 5) Energy consumption targets are to be included in the production responsibility system." These measures were approved by all those who attended the meeting.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS

HK140257 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 May 82

[Summary] The 15th Meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 13 May. The meeting will convey the spirit of the 23d Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee and study its resolutions and relevant documents, discuss the draft of the revised constitution, and adopt a resolution on organizing the people of the province to study the draft.

Committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the 13 May meeting. Vice Chairman Ye Gulin conveyed the spirit of the 23d Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee. Vice Chairmen Wu Su, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Long Xianzhao, Zeng Xian, Geng Wanqing and Meng Ziming were present. Vice Governor Shen Yunpu attended as an observer.

Resolution on Constitution

HK170328 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] The 15th meeting of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress ended yesterday afternoon. The meeting adopted a resolution on organizing the people of all nationalities throughout the province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. The resolution calls on the people to conscientiously study the draft of the revised constitution and put forward any suggestions for further amendments.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was presided over by Xu Jiansheng, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Wu Su, Luo Dengyi and other vice chairmen of the standing committee attended the meeting. Vice Governor Shen Yunpu, Chief Procurator Sheng Beiguang, provincial higher court Vice President Wu Kairong and responsible comrades of various provincial departments and prefectoral people's congresses attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

The resolution adopted at the standing committee meeting expresses its firm endorsement of the NPC Standing Committee's stand on the draft of the revised constitution.

"State organs at all levels, all PLA units, all party and government organizations, mass bodies, schools, enterprises, institutes and other grassroots units such as neighborhood committees in the urban areas, and communes, brigades and productive teams in the rural areas throughout the province, should arrange time to organize the people there to study, propagate and discuss the draft of the revised constitution during the period from May to August. They should carry out the study and discussion in a fully democratic way and encourage the people to put forward suggestions for further amending the draft. In the areas inhabited by minority nationalities, propaganda on the draft of the revised constitution should be carried out in the languages of those minority nationalities. The standing committees of the local people's congresses, the local party and government organizations and mass bodies should invite their deputies from all circles, specialists and scholars, respectively, to forums to discuss the draft of the revised constitution.

"All the suggestions for further amendment that we will collect from the discussions of our people of all nationalities should be reported to the standing committees of the local people's congresses at various levels, and these committees should report the suggestions to the higher levels until level by level, these suggestions finally reach the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, which will present and itemize these suggestions and present them to the committee for the revision of the constitution of the NPC.

"All the areas, departments and units throughout the province should attach great importance to the work related to organizing discussions of the draft of the revised constitution. They should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over this work.

"They should make good arrangements in light of the actual conditions and link the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution with the current production work and other kinds of current work and thus strive to achieve good results in organizing the discussions. The people of all nationalities throughout the province should adopt the attitude of being the masters of the country toward the discussions, and vigorously plunge into the discussion under the leadership of the party. They should conscientiously put forward suggestions for further amendment and receive an education in socialist democracy and the legal system through taking part in the discussions."

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK170311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 May 82

[Summary] The 15th Meeting of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 16 May. The central agenda of the meeting consisted of studying the draft of the revised constitution. Vice Chairman Ma Shitu reported on discussions on the draft held at the 22d and 23d Meetings of the NPC Standing Committee. The meeting held: "We must regard the discussion on the draft of the revised constitution as one of the main tasks for the whole province this year. We must organize the people of the province to seriously study and discuss it."

Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan made a speech on 16 May on how to organize the mass discussion on the draft. He noted the following points: 1) it is necessary to fully understand the importance of this mass discussion in strengthening the masses' sense of responsibility as masters of the country and enabling the constitution to express the people's will; 2) make full use of the propaganda media and also train and organize a large number of reporters and propagandists to explain to the masses the basic contents and spirit of the draft; 3) state organs, organizations and grassroots units should organize the discussion well under the unified leadership of the party committees.

The meeting adopted resolutions on discussing the draft, on approving the province's final accounts for 1981, and on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field.

"In accordance with Governor Lu Dadong's suggestion, the meeting decided to relieve Yang Zhong of his post as vice governor." In accordance with Chief Procurator Qin Chuanhou's submission, the meeting approved the appointments of (Hu Runwu) as chief procurator of Chongqing municipality and (Zhang Dingchun) as chief procurator of Zigong municipality.

XIZANG MINORITY CADRES RAISE PROFICIENCY LEVEL

OW140831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Lhasa, May 17 (XINHUA) -- More than 5,000 cadres at various levels of Tibetan and other minority nationalities are taking part in full-time studies to upgrade their educational, technical and managerial skills in order to keep pace with growing economic and cultural development in this region known as the "roof of the world", according to an interview with XINHUA.

According to survey made by the region's organization department, more than 7,000 minority cadres at various levels have undergone such studies between the second half of 1980 and 1981.

A large number of minority cadres in Tibet have been promoted to leading posts in the past few years. They are young and have many good qualities. However, most of them are barely competent for their work because they have had little schooling and acquired few professional skills. Only half of them reached the junior middle school standard or less.

The regional party committee describes the efforts to provide cadres with education as being of paramount importance.

Party schools at various levels are running two-year courses designed to bring cadres above the county-level to junior middle school standard. Institutions of higher learning and secondary technical schools are offering technical and vocational courses for leading cadres and staff members. The period of study ranges from six months to three years. The trainees should pass the required final examinations before graduation. They are now studying very hard and many of them have received good marks.

XIZANG REPAYS FORMER NOBILITY FOR PROPERTY

OW131005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Lhasa, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region recently allocated 3,146,500 yuan (RMB) to repay former manorial lords, herdowners and monasteries -- those which did not take part in the 1959 rebellion -- for their confiscated livestock and property.

One thousand one hundred and fifty eight households in Tibet are entitled to receive payments for their livestock, stockbreeding tools, land, houses and yurts which were unfairly confiscated in the 1970s, under the prevailing ultra-leftist influence.

During the Tibet's democratic reform of 1959, aimed at ending serfdom, the central people's government decided to evaluate and buy up surplus land and other assets of the hereditary nobility in farming areas in Tibet who did not take part in the upper strata rebellion. This practice was carried out in accordance with historical and social conditions in the region, and was completed in early 1960s.

In pastoral areas, a policy was implemented benefitting both the herdsmen and livestock owners who did not participate in the rebellion. Herdowners retained their property, and the herdsmen continued to tend the livestock. In this way the two sides shared the income, and thus exploitation was reduced.

However, during the period of socialist transformation carried out in Tibet in the 1970s, this policy of redemption was sabotaged by ultra-leftist influence. The livestock of herdowners and monasteries were confiscated and turned over to rural people's communes as part of their collective property.

In March 1981, the regional people's government decided to correct these wrongs and to buy up the confiscated property of manorial lords, herdowners and monasteries in the pastoral areas.

After a year of careful investigations made in related households, the local government gave certificates to the people entitled to receive payments and paid the compensation due them, clearing these accounts.

This concern shown by the government to those receiving money due them was very encouraging. The recipients expressed their determination to do their share to building a united, prosperous new Tibet. Seventy-one-year-old Tubdain Cering told XINHUA that the Chinese Communist Party, by implementing such a plan, demonstrates that it is both practical and realistic.

BELJING PLA COMMISSAR ON PROMOTING YOUNG CADRES

OW141251 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 13 May 82

[Article by Luo Yinghuai, deputy political commissar of Beijing PLA units: "Adopt a Broadminded Attitude on Reducing the Average Age of Cadres"]

[Excerpts] It takes the joint effort of the entire party to build a contingent of younger cadres, and in attaining this goal, veteran cadres shoulder an unshirkable, special duty. Every veteran comrade must clearly understand his responsibility, adopt a broadminded attitude regarding the process of reducing the average age of cadres, actively select and enthusiastically support middle-aged and young cadres, demonstrate lofty sentiments and make historic contributions to training and bringing up successors.

Our fighting goal is to build a modern and powerful socialist country. It is a very great but arduous cause and needs the sustained efforts of several generations for realization. The continuation and perpetuation of the proletarian revolutionary cause requires us to turn over our batons to the younger generation. Comrade Mao Zedong once said that without the cooperation between the broad masses of new and veteran cadres, our cause would be disrupted. As for our PLA units, it is all the more necessary to expedite the process of lowering the average age of cadres. Our army is a staunch pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, shouldering the great task of defending the country and being ready at all times to attack any invaders. This requires commanders at all levels to have fine military and political qualities, a strong physique and a great stamina. Only thus can they be fully capable of dealing with possible emergencies of any kind.

Some veteran comrades work hard and with soaring spirits and have a strong sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause. They feel that they have a fairly strong physique and can carry out their duties for a few more years so that they can contribute more to the party's cause in their later years. This kind of spirit is doubtlessly very valuable. But time and tide wait for no man, and the law of nature is irresistible. Keeping this in mind, we should think a little further. If a leading group has many veteran comrades, this mitigates against the promotion of outstanding and younger cadres. It is true that some veteran comrades can still work a few more years, but the few more years they work will reduce the period of on-the-job training for younger cadres by a corresponding number of years. If veteran comrades turn over their posts to enable outstanding younger cadres to be tempered more quickly, they will enable the latter to devote themselves to the party's work not just for several years, but for more than 10 years, or even decades. This will be a better guarantee that the party's line, principles and policies will be continued, that we will have successors and that our cause will prosper.

After younger cadres take up leading posts, our veteran comrades should have the correct attitude toward them, enthusiastically support them, have faith in them, care for them and help them. This requires veterans to have confidence in the younger cadres' ability of shouldering their heavy responsibility toward the revolutionary cause. Stalin said that young people are our future and our hope, that they should replace those who are aging and that they should hold aloft our banners until victory is won.

Naturally, we should carefully examine and evaluate young cadres and do a good job in screening them. Those selected for leading groups must be screened thoroughly and meticulously in accordance with the party Central Committee's three requirements for selecting and promoting cadres so that we will have a clear insight into their overall personal history, especially their performance during the various stages of the Great Cultural Revolution and their attitudes toward the party's line, principles and policies. We should guarantee that those younger cadres who are to be taken into leading groups are pure and reliable and agree politically with the party Central Committee. We must not take into any leading group those who were promoted through rebellion, who adhere to factionalist ideas, who engaged in beating, smashing and looting and who resist the party's line, principles and policies.

In the course of selecting and promoting outstanding and young cadres and lowering the average age of members of leading groups, some veteran comrades must retire or take convalescence leave. This is to meet the requirements of the development of our revolutionary cause. Veteran comrades who retreat to the second or third line are still a very important political force of our party and our state. They constitute an important factor of stability and unity. As far as their health permits, they can continue to play a certain role and, being freed from their daily routines, they can concentrate their energies on giving advice and making suggestions on major issues concerning the party and the state as well as concerning army building.

NEI MONGGOL DEALS BLOWS AT GOLD SMUGGLERS

SK150942 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] According to our sources, to deal strict blows at the illegal and criminal activities of gold smuggling and reselling gold for profit, and to help regularize the development of the gold mining industry, the regional people's government recently approved the metallurgical bureau's report on the gold smuggling situation in the region as well as the following suggestions and measures:

1. The mining of gold deposits should be conducted upon approval. No unit is allowed to mine gold on its own, without approval. In areas designated by geological departments for excavation, the mining of gold deposits must be conducted in a unified and planned manner. The excavation of small gold deposits should be examined and approved by the league, municipal, banner and county governments or by departments responsible for this work. The excavation of large and medium-sized gold deposits should be examined and approved by the regional department in charge of this work.
2. The mining of gold deposits should be developed in an organized manner. No unit is permitted to mine gold deposits without approval. Various gold-mining banners and counties should adopt effective measures to organize the masses to excavate gold mines in their designated areas. Departments in charge of gold-mining work at all levels should help the masses in the fields of mining equipment, techniques and skills.
3. No locality is allowed to mine gold deposits beyond the designated bounds. Commune- and brigade-run gold-mining teams should mine gold resources in their own banners and counties and should not mine in other banners and counties. Except for those approved by the state and by the regional people's government, no people in other provinces and regions are allowed to mine gold deposits in our region.
4. Management of gold ornaments should be strengthened. Gold articles produced by any unit should be marketed to people's banks or to the authorized procurement sections. It is unlawful to sell gold articles to private persons or other units.
5. Deal strict blows at gold smuggling activities. All league, municipal, banner and county governments should list striking at gold smugglers as an important item on their daily agenda and strengthen this work in coordination with political and legal departments. It is necessary to select some typical gold smuggling cases from those cracked and publicly try and handle them according to law. Those state functionaries and cadres of production teams who have participated in or supported gold smuggling activities should be dealt with more strictly. As for smugglers from other provinces and regions and the second-hand dealers in our region, as well as those aiding and abetting gold smugglers, severe punishments should be imposed on them. Those who have exposed and denounced gold smugglers should be commended and awarded.

SHANXI PROVINCIAL LEADERS INSPECT KEY UNITS

HK140613 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CCP Committee, Government Leading Comrades Go Down to Key Enterprises To Solve Problems on the Spot, Promote the Development of Production"]

[Text] Recently, Wang Kewen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Wang Xi, vice governor, led responsible members of the economic committee and the planning committee and responsible members of the industrial and communications and financial and commercial departments and bureaus to the Taiyuan steel works and 14 other large and medium-sized factories and mines. They held discussions there with comrades of the enterprises and solved 59 urgent practical problems, thus promoting the development of current industrial production.

The total industrial output value of these 15 factories and mines accounts for a very great percentage of the total industrial output value of the Taiyuan area. Most of them fulfilled or overfulfilled their production quotas for the first quarter of this year. In the second quarter, they have all encountered some problems which are relatively difficult to solve. Some of these problems involve the relationships with the commercial, supply and transportation departments. Delay in solving these problems due to disputes over trifles or red tape could possibly affect the increase of economic returns. After responsible members of departments concerned, headed by leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and provincial government, arrived at these enterprises, they adopted the method of "joint examination by responsible members at three levels and making on-the-spot decisions." This strengthened economic coordination, and some problems which had remained unsolved for a long time were readily solved. In the Xishan mining bureau, for example, production was affected due to overstocking of coal. After the arrival of responsible comrades of the provincial government, a "joint examination" by responsible members, including those of the provincial economic committee and the Taiyuan railway bureau, was held on the spot. It was finally decided that the Taiyuan railway bureau should ensure that 550 railway cars are provided every day. The problem of gasoline supply for some 100 trucks was also solved. This not only ensured that all the coal to be produced this year would be transported to other places, but a portion of the overstocked coal would also be transported. The problem of overstocking of coal was thus basically solved. Besides, they also handled official business on the spot and helped the Shanxi textile printing and dyeing mill, the Taiyuan pharmaceutical plant, the Taiyuan chemical fertilizer plant and the Taiyuan chemical works solve problems of raw material supplies involving 50 tons of caustic soda, 16,000 tons of coke, 14 tons of diesel oil and 10 tons of acetone.

As a result of the fact that responsible members of departments concerned, headed by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government, handled official business on the spot, the relationships between industry and commerce and between industry and supply were coordinated. Due to changes in the market, high- and medium-grade cigarettes produced by the Taiyuan cigarette plant sold slowly this year. The plant formerly planned to increase its production, but commercial departments only purchased them in small quantity. After learning what had happened, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government held discussions with responsible members of the plant and asked them to produce easily-marketable cigarettes in accordance with the needs of the market. At the same time, they held discussions with the commercial departments and decided that the commercial departments should purchase 90 percent of the cigarettes produced by the Taiyuan cigarette plant, and the remaining 10 percent is to be sold by the plant itself. The varieties and grades of these cigarettes were to be fixed at proper proportions. Thus, a long-standing problem was solved. The provincial supply bureau was badly in need of 5,000 tons of thin iron sheets, and was not able to obtain them.

While responsible members of this bureau were handling official business on the spot at the Taiyuan steel works, they were helped by leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government who acted as go-betweens in solving this problem. Ultimately, Taiyuan steel works voluntarily decided to produce the iron sheets in order to meet the demand of the provincial supply bureau, although little profit would be obtained from producing them.

While leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government were handling official affairs on the spot, they were not able to immediately solve 23 problems put forth by the enterprises, but they noted them down, arranged them in proper order on a list, made clear which departments should be responsible for solving them and instructed these departments to solve them within a specified time.

CHEN WEIDA AT OPENING OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

OW112102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Tianjin, May 11 (XINHUA) -- The beginning of full-scale construction on a mammoth project to divert water from the Luan He River to the major industrial city of Tianjin was marked at a ceremony today in Zunhua County, Hebei Province. The project is expected to supply, beginning from the end of 1983, 1,000 million tons of water to Tianjin a year. This will relieve this port city of its water shortage, which has become serious following the expansion of industry and the growth of its population. Tianjin used to get part of its water supply from Miyun Reservoir. However, since last year, the Miyun Reservoir has cut its water supply to Tianjin, and now sends its water to Beijing alone.

Attending today's ceremony were Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power; Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Hu Qili, mayor of Tianjin; and Li Erzhong, governor of Hebei Province.

Survey of the 223-kilometer water diversion route for the current project began in June last year, and by last November, enough work had been done to start building some of the construction items. More than 30,000 builders, including People's Liberation Armymen, are now working along the water diversion route. They are building an 11-kilometer-long tunnel, five pumping stations, more than 100 bridges, excavating a 130-kilometer-long channel and dredging sections of two small local rivers.

Officials said the most difficult job is to excavate the 11-kilometer-long tunnel through a spur of the Yanshan Mountains to allow passage of Luan He River water at a rate of 60 cubic meters per second. This is the longest water diversion tunnel in China, and is expected to be completed by the end of 1983. In order to speed up the construction of the tunnel, officials said, 15 inclined shafts were sunk through the mountain slopes to reach the base of the tunnel. Since each shaft will provide two work faces, excavation will proceed simultaneously on 32 work faces, including two at both ends of the tunnel. Construction of the tunnel will take 15 years at the least if the conventional method of tunnelling from the two ends is used. The entire project will involve 23 million cubic meters of earthwork, 2.47 million cubic meters of stonework and the pouring of 700,000 cubic meters of concrete.

The Luan He River, which belongs to the Hai He River system, originates in northern Hebei Province. The Panjiakou and Taheiting Reservoirs now being built on the river will detain water for urban water supply as well as for power generation. Construction of a waterworks capable of treating half a million tons of Luan He River water per day has begun on the northern outskirts of Tianjin city.

JILIN CIRCULAR URGES PROMOTING FOREIGN TRADE

SK170943 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular on the question of further developing foreign trade, urging localities to enliven the province's foreign trade under the principle of adhering to dealing with foreign countries in a unified manner and subordinating themselves to state administration and unified coordination.

The circular sets forth 10 measures:

1. The processing of imported raw materials, the processing of raw materials according to designated specifications, the assembly of imported semifinished products and compensation trade should be vigorously developed. All localities and departments should make use of all available channels to expedite this work.
2. Localities should regard the processing of imported raw materials as an important measure for promoting industrial production and expanding foreign trade and export and should transfer a certain amount of their local foreign exchange reserves as circulating funds to be used exclusively to import raw materials that China lacks and export the finished products.
3. The management authority of foreign-trade enterprises in [word indistinct] should be enlarged. They should adopt independent business accounting in financial affairs and their profits should go to municipal and county authorities.
4. The procedure for approving the use of a certain percentage of foreign exchanges earned should be simplified.
5. Export administration should be improved. After fulfilling the state export plan, enterprises may entrust foreign trade departments to export certain industrial and mineral products, themselves assuming full responsibility for profits or losses. Localities may entrust foreign trade companies to export goods that foreign trade departments do not purchase or may export them on their own.
6. Export channels should be expanded and sales of goods to foreign countries should be vigorously promoted.
7. Overall arrangements in the relationships between sales inside the country and abroad should be made and the three principles governing these relationships should be upheld. Export volume for goods that have occupied a position in the international market should not be lightly reduced. Priority should be given to export goods that are produced with the aid of foreign trade departments or foreign exchange.
8. Import-export enterprises that combine industry and commerce, production and marketing, and domestic trade and foreign trade to expand foreign trade should be established on a trial basis.
9. The development of bases should be promoted and more products with guaranteed quality should be developed. This year we must pay particular attention to developing a production base focusing on chemical products and agricultural, sideline and native products in the Jilin area.
10. Economic connections with foreign countries should be promoted. Efforts should be made to replenish and strengthen the agency stationed in Guangzhou. Branches of import-export companies in the province may assign suitable personnel to the agency to conduct import and export business.

PROTEST ISSUED ON CONTENTS OF REAGAN LETTERS

OW190346 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Republic of China's Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung has said that Taipei has launched a strong protest with the United States Government after Vice President George Bush released the contents of President Ronald Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist leaders. He told the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan that the protest was accompanied by the following demands:

1. That the U.S. honor its arms sale pledge item by item;
2. That the U.S. refrain from damaging the Republic of China's sovereignty and status;
3. That the U.S. promptly brief the Republic of China on Bush's talks with the Chinese Communist regime;
4. That the U.S. assure the Republic of China in unequivocal terms that it will not retreat on the arms sale issue; and
5. That the U.S. stop backing Red China's united front ploy against the Republic of China.

The foreign minister took the occasion to reaffirm the Republic of China's stand not to talk with the Peiping regime under any circumstances. He also reiterated that free China will always stay in the Free World and will strive to improve its relations with the United States.

He told legislators that the Republic of China was informed of President Reagan's letters beforehand but was not told of their contents. Washington had also assured Taipei that its policy vis-a-vis the Republic of China would not change. The foreign minister (?reportedly) suggested that Reagan's letters could be a U.S. attempt to placate the Communist Chinese leadership.

NEED FOR PEOPLE TO UNITE FOR COUNTRY STRESSED

Sun Yun-hsuan Speech

OW182126 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 May 82 p 12

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan yesterday stressed that there lies ahead a bright future for this country if people here can unite to work for the interests of the country. Speaking at an Executive Yuan meeting in Taipei, Premier Sun called on all members of the government and the public to be resolute and cooperative despite the Communists' attempt to isolate this nation. Our fates are in our own hands. Only if we stick to our belief that we fear no obstacles and that we are not worried about setbacks shall we build up our own strength and confidence.

Premier Briefed

The premier was briefed on current military and foreign affairs during yesterday's meeting. His words are believed intended to boost a recent statement by a government spokesman in response to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's letters to three Chinese Communist "leaders". In that statement the government spokesman commented that the letters were adverse to the interests of this country. In the letters to Teng Hsiao-Ping, Hu Yao-pang and Chao Tzu-yang, Reagan stated that the U.S. Government has fully understood the nine-point "peaceful unification" proposed by Teng last September 30 and that his administration will consider cutting arms and supplies to the ROC should there be any development in the course of the "peaceful unification".

Communist Tactics

The Communists' proposal, which included the establishment of trade, transportation and communication relationships, was described by the government here as another round of the Communist "united front tactics" aimed at isolating this country from other nations.

Meanwhile, national assemblymen here yesterday voiced their support for the government in reiterating its anti-communist stand. It urged the U.S. Government to keep its promise to sell arms to the ROC and immediately stop its talks with the reds on the arms-sale issue. They said they felt sorry in learning of the U.S. Government's "letters" to the Communists.

Tsiang Yien-si Speech

OW190540 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 19 May (CNA) -- Tsiang Yien-si, director general of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, said Tuesday the religious community's echoing the great call of unifying China under the three principles of the people and holding a unity and self-reliance conference shows not only the harmony of all religions in the Republic of China but also their support of the government's policy.

The nation's religious community held a unity and self-reliance conference at Taipei City Hall Tuesday morning to support the government policy of unifying China under the three principles of the people. More than 2,000 representatives from the nation's religious community, including Taoist, Buddhist, Christian -- both Protestant and Catholic -- and Islamic delegates attended the gathering, which was presided over by Kuo Hung-chun, president of the Preparatory Committee of the Self-Reliance Conference.

Addressing the conference, Tsiang said the Chinese Communists are atheists, allowing people no freedom of religion. However, under the democratic system taught in the three principles of the people, the people in Taiwan enjoy full freedom of choice in religion.

Tsiang noted the only safeguard of freedom and fortune for all the Chinese people is to unify China under the three principles of the people. He urged the nation's religious community, under the leadership of the government, to make contributions to complete the sacred mission of recovering the mainland at the earliest date.

FRANCE REPORTEDLY TO PROMOTE TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW162353 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The UNITED DAILY NEWS reported today that the French Government has decided to send Mr. (Jacques Pier) to the Republic of China to take charge of liaison matters to promote Sino-French relations. The paper said it showed that France is interested in developing substantive relations between the ROC and France. Mr (Pier) will arrive in Taipei tomorrow to consult with ranking Chinese officials in the Foreign Ministry on matters of mutual concern to both countries.

According to observers in Taipei, Mr. (Pier's) mission in the Republic of China will be different from those undertaken by other French representatives in the past. Those missions in the past have been devoted mainly to cooperation in economics, finance, culture, science and technology. Observers said Mr. (Pier's) work here would be like that of the U.S. General Affairs Section of the American Institute in Taiwan and that this work would be easily appreciated.

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

May 20, 1982

